MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 MARCH 1983

Oil Affairs

OPEC announced a $5 cut in the price of Arabian light crude and a production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day, according to an OPEC communique transmitted to OPECNA. No production quota was allocated to Saudi Arabia, which will act as a "swing producer" to supply the "balancing quantities" to meet the market requirements. The communique said Iran accepted a production ceiling on its quota but "reserved its position on the decision to reduce prices." The conference reasserted its belief and confidence that OPEC remains the major force for oil market stability. Meanwhile, Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani described the OPEC agreement as "strong" and said there would be no oil price war unless "non-OPEC producers invited one," KUNA reported.

Lebanon

Washington Talks -- The United States agrees with Israel "in general" on the principle that Israeli and Lebanese forces must cooperate to maintain security in the southern Lebanon border zone, but the details on implementing this principle will be decided in the negotiations in Lebanon and Israel, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio after lengthy talks with Secretary of State George Shultz and following a meeting with President Ronald Reagan. Shamir noted that his talk with Reagan was "much more pleasant" than his previous meeting with the president over 6 months ago.

Earlier, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim said that in his talks with Secretary of State Shultz, progress was made on "the main issue," which is connected with security arrangements and mutual relations, Beirut radio reported. However, former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam subsequently stated that no real and tangible progress has been made in the Washington talks because the Israelis have reiterated their demand for observation points on Lebanese territory and continue to reject the idea of UNIFIL and multinational force participation with the Lebanese Army in safeguarding the southern border zone, the radio noted. Lebanese officials in Washington meanwhile mounted an information "offensive" against the Israeli position and the Lebanese defense minister stated in Beirut that the Lebanese Army is prepared to deploy on all Lebanese territory and assume its full responsibility in maintaining peace and security, according to other Beirut radio reports.

Tripoli Violence -- Factional clashes resumed in the northern city of Tripoli, Beirut radio reported on 15 March. Earlier, Radio Monte Carlo said three people were killed during recent clashes in the city.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab-UK Relations -- An official Jordanian source confirmed that King Husayn will lead the seven-member Arab committee delegation to Britain on 17 March, Amman radio announced.

'Arafat Activities -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Fes and will discuss the "extremely grave" incident at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem with Morocco's King Hassan II in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, according to Rabat radio.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Iraqi Navy scored a direct hit on an Iranian vessel attempting to tow one of the ships hit in the Khowr-e Musa region on 10 March, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

PY102127 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Peru is a member of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries. The Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries representing Latin America will be made up of Peru, Cuba, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Suriname.

The members of the Coordinating Bureau were announced during the Seventh Nonaligned Conference after active negotiations among the different regional groups. Prior to this, a recommendation was submitted to the conference for the approval of a proposal asking that the Coordinating Bureau be made up of all the members which officially requested to be part of it.

PRESS CONFERENCES, INTERVIEWS DISCUSS NONALIGNED

SRV's Nguyen Co Thach

OW111802 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1624 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, emphasized the need for bilateral relations between Indochina and the ASEAN states for an early solution to the Kampuchean issue. He proposed global negotiations to this end [at a press conference on 11 March at the nonaligned summit media center in New Delhi].

[Begin recording] You see, our position is clear, very clear. I have made clear to the foreign minister of Malaysia that all the problems in Southeast Asia could be settled only by the talks between ASEAN and Indochina groups.

Secondly, we proposed that the talks could be between the two groups, and it will lead to international conference comprising these two groups and six outside powers -- I mean India, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, Great Britain and France. Why? Because India and China are close neighbors, and the other four countries, they have always participated in the international conference on Indochina -- at least three times already.

And the talks between Indochina and ASEAN countries could have a great impact on bilateral relations between Vietnam or Indochina and China. [end recording]

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

OW110148 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1550 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Interview with Pakistan President Ziaul Haq conducted by Press Asia international coorespondent Dewan Berindranath in the Doordarshan studios at Vigyan Bhavan Hall in New Delhi; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are very grateful to his excellency, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, who has kindly agreed to our request to answer some of the questions which are (?agitating) the minds of not only the peoples of the two countries, but perhaps the entire Third World. President Ziaul, I would like to get your assessment of the progress the summit has made so far and your expectations from it.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] Dewan, allow me first to offer my gratitude to you and to your organization to have this opportunity and have the kind invitation to speak on Doordarshan and to All-India radio.

Coming to your question, there are always expectations when the world situation is critical. In my opinion, today we are passing through a very critical stage in the international world. There are tensions, there are frictions and the seventh summit, which is taking place under such trying conditions, therefore affords an opportunity for a lot of expectations. But taking very pragmatic and practical view of this, we are hoping that the 101 delegations of the nonaligned countries that have gathered in such a congenial atmosphere and in such fine administrative arrangements in New Delhi would come up with something that can be satisfying, that can be reassuring. If I would have my way, and draw my priorities, my expectations from this conference, I would class them as follows:

Firstly, something in the new international economic order; some assurance of lessening international tension; resolutions by mutual cooperation and understanding, resolving the issues under peace and mutual understanding; and finally, eradication of poverty and hunger.

[Question] This, of course, perhaps if I may, is the united voice of the entire Third World and therefore you have expressed almost the conscience of mankind on that. But there are certain immediate problems also. For example, your summit is faced with the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. Do you think that there is some practical step the summit could take on that issue, because you are also a member of the Islamic Conference goodwill group and we are members of the nonaligned goodwill group for Iran and Iraq. And now an opportunity has arisen to take some major initiative in this matter. So could you enlighten us on that?

[Answer] On the Iran-Iraq war, since I have been very closely involved in this myself and I have somer personal knowledge of this, it is a very intricate problem. Effort is required very definitely but I think more than effort we require very sincere prayers and I think all of us are praying very hard that Iran and Iraq may decide to discontinue this war between two neighboring countries, between two Muslim countries, between two brothers. But there are certain aspects of the problem and that is to expect from the nonaligned an initiative that would be very much desirable. I would not be wrong (?in saying) already some efforts are on the way to see as to how best the two parties can make amends.

[Question] Yesterday you met the Iranian prime minister also.

[Answer] Yes, yesterday I had a long meeting with the Iranian prime minister and we discussed at length our own bilateral matters and the Iran-Iraq war, the Nonaligned Movement, all the questions. It was a very useful discussion. But such international organizations, with what limited experience I have, they only exert moral and political influence and I think if the nonaligned can achieve, in exerting as correct influence on Iran as well as Iraq, moral and political influence, let us hope and pray that both warring parties will consider to review their positions on this war.

[Question] There is yet another question and that is of Afghanistan. Pakistan has a stand on it and more or less now, I understand, that is India and Pakistan both agree on certain basic issues. Could you tell me how far you have progressed in your dialogue with the Soviet Union on the matter and also on other bilateral forums on which this issue is sought to be dissolved?

[Answer] The Afghanistan issue is being debated in various forums. The most effective have been the Organization of Islamic Conference, the United Nations and certainly the Nonaligned Movement itself. Apart from this we have an indirect dialogue through the auspices of the special representative of the UN secretary general. The representative [words indistinct] as you must have known and our own individual efforts wherever we can, because I know and I said that the key to the (?whole) problem lies in Moscow.

so unless we try a key for that lock the opening of the doors will take a little time. In that respect, I think the present nonaligned seventh summit has done well. I think the resolution that is in the offing would be in line with the previous resolutions, if not a little stronger and I think the political and the moral support that we are expecting of the nonaligned is certainly forthcoming.

[Question] People generally ask about your stand as regards Afghanistan and that is that you do maintain diplomatic relations with Kabul and yet Pakistan maintains that you do not recognize the Babrak Karmal regime and therefore you cannot talk to them. So don't you think there is some sort of dichotomy between the two approaches?

[Answer] No. We do not recognize the Babrak Karmal regime. So there is...But we have a charge d'affaires in [word indistinct]. This is a little window we have kept in case we can restore after the problem is solved a full status of the relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan -- after we have resolved this problem.

[Question] Then there are certain questions regarding our bilateral relations. Why is it that the progress has been a little slower than expectations between the process toward normalization?

[Answer] You are very right, but that is because not that the physical progress has been slow but I would determine that the expectations have been too high. When we started our dialogue, and thanks to Indian Prime Minister Madam Gandhi -- she is very understanding, cooperative and responsive -- and our meeting on the (?first of November) was a landmark in that respect. But it was the beginning, and as I said in my speech yesterday we have a 35-year history of suspicion, of misunderstandings and of unnecessary pollution of the climate. If we can resolve some of the issues then we can have frank discussions on the [word indistinct] normalization of relations. I don't think, I don't expect a breakthrough immediately but I think it will take some time and the present progress is at a fairly good rate.

[Question] There are two issues which may be called basically human issues and that is the problem of travel, and by travel I mean not merely the traval of VIP's but common people. For common people there is, if you will excuse me, there is one complaint, that Pakistan has not been as cooperative to allow, particularly its own nationals, to come to India because you impose certain restrictions, as I understand, for an exit visa and some sort of special endorsement and so forth. Don't you think that with you as (?head of affairs) if some relaxation on that issue could be done there could be greater people-to-people level contacts and understanding?

[Answer] Easing of travel between the two countries has been one of my aims. I think in the normalization of relations in the last 2 years the steps that we have taken, Dewan, you will be glad to know that in last year alone 200,000 Pakistanis came to India. And I'm sure there must be as many if not more from this side. But certain arrangements that we have in order to get a visa are not only for India, they are applicable to all the countries. Yes, we have a special endorsement, there is no doubt about this. But we are now in the process of seeing how best we can further ease the situation because I also feel that in the establishment of relations between the two countries travel makes its own contribution.

[Question] The second issue is of trade, that there should be greater trade between the two countries, and particularly if private trade could be encouraged between the two countries, that will help not only the economy of the two countries but perhaps better understanding among people who now matter, the economically powerful class.

[Answer] You are very right. Economic relationship is absolutely fundamental to the establishment of correct relations, but once bitten, twice shy. Dewan, you will not believe that in the name of trade (?makanas) have gone from India as indigenous medicine herbs. The millstones have gone as pieces of machinery. I don't say that our people are angels either. So, in order to let the sanity prevail, it got through [words indistinct] at least through some checks and balances. But we have offered, Pakistan has offered, a fairly good terms of trade. The ball is now in the Indian court. Will we accept? Yes, we will agree to private trade between the two parties, but we would also like trade to be controlled by governmental organization on our side; and on the Indian side, if you wish to have governmental organization, welcome; if you want to have private organization, most welcome. The choice is yours. But we have identified the items we are prepared to trade with India, the items that India should buy from us. The ball is in the Indian court now.

[Question] Traveling a little farther from purely bilateral issues, I could ask you to comment on a report, which was based on a testimony in the American Congress, that some of the West Asian countries have given you quite a large amount of aid to purchase arms. A more important question would be that what are Pakistan's obligations in return for that aid?

[Answer] Dewan, please tell me how much am I to get from what source because I am looking for my money. [laughter] Where is it? I want to know so that I can get it.

[Question] I (?quote) the testimony from the State Department so I thought that... [interrupted]

[Answer] We have received 1.5 million economic assistance and 1.6 million [currency not specified] loan for purchase of military equipment from the United States of America. That is the total that we have. I do not say we have no relationship with other countries but I do not know where you got this news. I wish I had that much money to come from my friends. Some does come, but not to that extent.

[Question] Then there is another part of news, again flashed across the world and basically through American sources, and that is that China is helping Pakistan to become a nuclear power. Would you tell me what sort is this relationship with China as far as the nuclear field is concerned?

[Answer] Dewan, let me, in the first instance, cut it out by saying it is totally false. It is a rumor which has been started by the Western interests and we must identify who those interests are. And this is not the first time that I am listening to this. I heard it before and the answer that I gave, I will give it before and the answer that I have, I will give it to you also. We have very good relationship with China, a model relationship. China has helped us economically, China has helped us militarily and we are very grateful to them. China has helped Pakistan to stand on its own feet in many fields. But let me tell you one thing; that we have a standard of morality and we have a standard of relationship. We have sought no help or assistance in Pakistan's efforts in acquiring nuclear technology for peaceful purposes from anyone. Pakistan's program of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes is wholly and totally indigenous and for peaceful purposes.

[Question] Thank you very much for this clarification. Now, I beg your pardon, I would go back again to our bilateral relations and that is the particular field of cultural exchanges and cultural interaction between our two countries. I would like to know what is Pakistan's attitude toward these cultural exchanges because, let me put it specifically, there have been complaints, I don't know justified or unjustified, that Pakistan does not very much encourage cultural exchanges, especially if it involves some female artists and so forth.

Bureau, and you, not the only question but the main question is how far Pakistan is willing to go in the matter of cultural exchange, say films and theater artists, musicians, poets and writers?

[Answer] We are prepared to go as far as serves the interests of India and Pakistan: this is point No 1. Point No 2 is we are prepared to go as far as our limits can take us within the bounds of our cultural heritage. We are prepared to go as far as is practical. Now within these three parameters there is a scope, which may not be exactly what you are defining, which may be a little different than the concept I have. Dancing and singing is not the only cultural activity, Dewan. And I want it clear: I am a lover of music myself. But dancing and singing are not the only elements of binding the two neighbors through cultural activities. Look at [name indistinct]. I think that the ambassador that India has in him cannot be matched by any other person. Similarly, from our side we have a number of people who can come -- we have cultural delegates, we have seminars, we have authors, journalists, educators, scientists, the whole gambit of which can be exploited. Not pinpointing on dancing and singing.

[Question] Now, sir. Then there is another complaint that may be a little personal, and that is that we who write in Urdu or who have love and who have regard for what your literature is producing there, we are denied books, magazines from across the border because these are supposed to be on prohibited list on either side. Why can't at least, when so much trade is being eased, why can't these books and magazines and newspapers have a free flow to each other so that... [Zia interrupts]

[Answer] We are examining this aspect also, and at the present moment we have a very good arrangement. There is a restricted exchange of newspapers. There is no restriction on technical books. In the field of education, the books and magazines on technical education are on the free list. But there is restriction in Pakistan at the moment on importing other printed materials, and there is a reason behind this. And the reason is that we tried this -- not from India but from other sources -- we tried this and we were flooded with so much pornography that it is a job [words indistinct] you would not believe. I have ordered: "Burn these books." So within the limits, we are reviewing this and I think India has a lot to offer in this respect.

[Question] Finally, eh, last question would be: Now that Pakistan is playing an important role in the Nonaligned Movement, don't you think that new perceptions of nonalignment are necessary for countries like Pakistan who have joined it little recently?

[Answer] In what context?

[Question] Well sir. That is that some new perceptions on foreign policy, on certain issues, because Pakistan is now playing an important role. Earlier, Pakistan was not a part of the Nonaligned Movement. What I meant was that, has there been any change in your policy compared to the previous one?

[Answer] If your question is in the context as to how far Pakistan is nonaligned, I can assure you that I keep on saying this that we are [several words in Urdu] we are holier -- we consider ourselves holier than the pope. We are loyal, more loyal than the king. So I think from that point of view, Pakistan's humble role, we consider ourselves very humble members of the nonaligned countries, and in that role, in that respect Pakistan will continue to play its modest, moderate but very sincere role in the progress and success of the Nonaligned Movement.

[Question] Well, thank you, your excellency, for such a kind, frank interview.

And we have taken a lot of your time, but I am sure this has also cleared the cobwebs of minds of many of our listeners and viewers. Thank you once again. Thanks, sir.

[Answer] Thank you.

Iran's Velayati

LD131304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's minister of foreign affairs, last night spoke to Iranian correspondents currently in New Delhi, elaborating and commenting on Iran's stance in relation to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference and the conference's final resolution as well as the Islamic Republic's victory at the summit.

At the outset, he referred to the change in the seventh summit's venue from Baghdad to New Delhi and said: From the Islamic Republic's point of view the circumstances which led to a change of venue from Baghdad to New Delhi are still in force for the summit's eight session. Our views have not changed whatsoever. That is because the Zionist Iraqi regime with its prolonged aggression against Iran and the numerous crimes committed during the past 3 years, had disregarded the Nonaligned Movement's principles and can not host the movement's next summit session or be a protector of the movement's achievements.

The Iranian foreign affairs minister said: On the summit fringe, we held numerous talks with officials of other member-states during which one of the topics discussed was Iran's opposition to convening the eighth nonaligned summit in Baghdad and as a result of the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation, a very valuable result was achieved in that regard.

Commenting on a question noting that despite futile effort by the ruling regime of Iraq, the summit's final resolution did not make any mention of the Iraqi-imposed war with Iran, the foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: In the summit's draft resolution, which was drawn up by him along with other countries, the issue of the war against Iran had been brought up, yet our stand at the summit's Political Committee and the committee responsible for drafting the resolution was that if the resolution were to discuss the war it should contain references to an honorable end to the war, guaranteeing to secure the rights of the Iranian nation, and including all the terms which Iran had demanded right from the start of the war. Nonetheless, due to extensive efforts carried out [by Iraq] the issue was finally omitted from the draft resolution.

Commenting on some of the points of the summit resolution, including the Fes proposal and the question of Afghanistan, Mr Velayati said: The Islamic Republic of Iran, as it has previously announced, is against any settlement that would secure a kind of recognition for the Zionist regime, the existence or legitimacy of the regime occupying Jerusalem, under any name or assumption. At the time of the adoption of the resolution, we opposed it and we will continue with our opposition, even under circumstances in which some governments might support the proposal. In view of the Islamic principles ruling in Iran, our only yardstick is right. On the question of Afghanistan, too, we believe the aggressor Russian forces must immediately and unconditionally withdraw and all Afghan refugees should honorably return to their homeland; that the Muslim Afghan people must be given the chance to determine their destiny without any outside interference.

Concluding his remarks, the minister of foreign affairs referred to the internal situation in the movement's member-states and the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran ranked as the most nonaligned member of the movement and said:

If the Nonaligned Movement approached its issues responsibly and its members strove to keep the movement safe from the superpowers' influence, the movement could become the world's greatest and most decisive political power. Many countries too believe that the movement should retain its independent and powerful nature and the Islamic Republic of Iran joined the movement only in anticipation of this and we will continue our activities with this hope in mind.

DRA's Keshtmand

LD112025 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] According to a report from the BAKHTAR correspondent in New Delhi, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, yesterday afternoon took part in a major press conference held at the press center of the headquarters of the nonaligned summit in New Delhi and attended by more than 400 journalists from dozens of countries. He answered questions from journalists on the nonaligned summit and also on the problems of the region, the gains of the April Revolution, the policy of the DRA Government and a solution to the problems affecting Afghanistan.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand began by saying that we came to Delhi with good intentions on behalf of Revolutionary Afghanistan to participate in the conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. Various international problems have been discussed at the conference. On behalf of the DRA I too express my opinions and standpoints which you can examine to find the DRA's standpoints.

Answering a question on the return of fugitives who had been deceived and who left the country and now, after realizing the truth of the April Revolution, want to return to their country but are confronted by the Pakistani Government's obstacles to their return. He said: We are ready to accept fugitives and to treat them as citizens with full rights.

Answering another question, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: We are against any kind of interference in the internal affairs of our country and we resolutely condemn the discussion of problems of our country, which are our own internal problems, in any forum. Concerning the nonaligned summit, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said that the present conference is held in a very sensitive period for the international situation, which is deteriorating as a result of the belligerent policies of imperialism. The main task of the conference is to stand against the belligerent and dangerous plans of imperialism and to save our world from a nuclear disaster.

Answering another question on the DRA's relations with the Arab world, he said that we want friendly relations with all Arab and Muslim countries. We have friendly and fraternal relations with a large number of Arab countries, but a number of Arab countries have taken a hostile stand toward our revolution.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: We want the Pakistani Government to take a wise and realistic stand and to quickly end interference in the internal affairs of our country. If Pakistan really wants to solve problems through peaceful means it should show this readiness in practice; we are waiting.

Answering a question on India's attitude to a political solution of the problems around Afghanistan, he said: We absolutely approve India's stand, because it coincides with our stand. Our stand is clearly and frankly set out in statements which you are aware of.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand also gave comprehensive information on th success and gains of the April Revolution to the journalists.

Argentina's Bignone

[FBIS/Buenos Aires 0133Z in Spanish 1538 GMT 10 Mar 83]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Mar (FBIS) -- Argentine President Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone today at the Argentine Embassy held a press conference in which he discussed the support that Argentina is obtaining at the nonaligned meeting and the publication of a report by the United States on aspects of Argentine domestic policy, which he said showed bad taste.

The following is the complete text of the press conference offered by the president:

President: Gentlemen: I want to excuse myself for not having met with you before, but we have been extremely busy. Early this morning and, early this afternoon, I delivered a speech to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. I am at your disposal to explain whatever you may want to know about the progress of this meeting.

Reporter: How do you view the speech you delivered today. Do you believe it marks a change in the foreign policy that has been in force since 1976?

President: You probably followed today's speech very carefully so you have noticed that it is in keeping with positions that Argentina has already adopted in different international forums. Perhaps this speech is peculiar because it probably summarizes all those positions; one speech that touches on all those issues that are of particular interest to this summit of nonaligned countries. Another peculiarity is that the speech was delivered by me, but I reassert that it is absolutely coherent with Argentine positions that have been adopted in many forums and included in resolutions issued by these forums.

Reporter: Is there any political significance in the fact that you have not met with 'Arafat?

President: This is a good point but it also old news. I met with 'Arafat and I see nothing wrong in telling you this. I attended this meeting because I am convinced that the interests of the nation are above everything else. Therefore, at a certain point I came across 'Arafat and we discussed our different points of view, their position, issues that interest them, and issues that are of particular interest to us at this conference.

But I just note this meeting in particular because I believe it is an interesting fact, I must also add that I have held meetings with the great majority of chiefs of state attending this conference. There are probably very few with whom I have not had the opportunity to exchange a few words.

I have had some formal meetings during which we discussed issues for some minutes. But in general terms, I can tell you that I have exchanged at least greetings or a few words with the majority of heads of states or heads of delegations.

Reporter: Your presence at this summit meeting and the gratitude that you conveyed to Cuba have been the cause of severe criticism by some Argentine newspapers. Do you believe that this criticism is representative of an important national sector?

President: I do not believe I am the one who should judge whether these criticisms are representative of a sector. The person who makes this criticism must think he represents a sector, and others probably believe they represent other sectors.

I can only state the fact that Fidel Castro, a chief of state and outgoing president of the movement of nonaligned countries -- to which Argentina has belonged since 1964, first as an observer and then as a full member -- was categorical and very active regarding a subject that we are interested in, a subject that is very dear to us, and that we want to push ahead: the Malvinas. Moreover, I would like to add that he noted that the Malvinas issue was beyond any ideological differences that exist between the regime presided over by Fidel Castro and the Argentine regime.

Reporter: How do you view the incident in Buenos Aires with the U.S. Embassy?

President: I know about it through the same news agency reports that you have read. If I had to describe it I would say that it is an incident showing very bad taste. By making reference to Fidel Castro's support for terrorist movements in Latin America -- and particularly in Argentina -- in Buenos Aires at a time when the Argentine president is attending this conference, the United States is obviously interfering in the domestic affairs of Argentina. By doing so, the United States is perhaps forgetting that at a certain time in history it was the ally of the country that is today its main rival in the world or at least the country with which it is disputing world power. Moreover, the United States is also forgetting that another present U.S. ally was its enemy during a war, and that it was precisely an attack by this country that led the United States into the war. In other words, the United States has overlooked and disregarded changes in international relations and all countries have the right to defend their interests in the best way they see fit, which is precisely what Argentina is doing by attending the New Delhi conference.

President: Do you believe that the incident is closed with the explanations given by Ambassador Schlaudeman or will you talk with him upon your arrival in Buenos Aires?

President: I cannot say because I lack the necessary elements to make a judgment and give my opinion in this regard. I repeat that I only know about the incident through news agency reports. Sometimes these reports are incomplete and therefore one lacks all the facts about the issue. Right now I have many other subjects about which I am deeply concerned and therefore, I want to use all the time that I have on these subjects.

I am sorry that I have to make a personal reference but if we review Argentine history -- not only recent history -- I am perhaps the president with one of the shortest administrations. However, because of this conference in New Delhi, I am perhaps -- I cannot assure it regarding other presidents -- the president who has had the opportunity to meet face to face with the greatest number of heads of states, of governments and with kings.

Reporter: Mr President can we conclude from your latest speech and from what you just said that Argentina has launched a policy in which there are no permanent allies, only permanent objectives?

President: Yes, that is true. There are also temporary objectives which once fulfilled cease to be objectives. I feel that a phrase I said before is suitable at this point: Nothing stands above the interests of the nation; the status of the nation and the dignity of the nation are what must be preserved and kept in mind. I am ready to do this and, above and beyond the personal efforts which one must make sometimes, I am convinced that this is the course that should be followed.

Reporter: What is the attitude of the African nations toward Argentina?

President: I have had the opportunity to talk with many heads of states of northern, central and southern African nations.

I cannot measure them with the same yardstick because as you all know Africa is a mosaic of nations.

If I were to seek points in common I would say two things: First that there is a great interest in cooperating with Argentina and in getting to know us a little better and second to take advantage of this knowledge to see how we can cooperate mutually and what we can offer in exchange.

In the case of specific countries such as Egypt and Algeria with those presidents I have been able to talk perhaps a bit longer than usual, I found, in addition to this bilateral interest in increasing relations, an interest in upholding more or less similar positions toward the nonaligned bloc. We went into this subject especially with the president of Egypt.

I believe that all this is highly significant for our foreign policy and our country in general. I can assure you that together with the foreign minister, the staff of the Foreign Ministry and the presidential staff that is travelling with me, we have tried not to waste a single minute and to keep ourselves available to all delegations present here, among whom we found great support. Needless to say this was perfectly natural with some of these delegations with whom we speak the same language, as is the case of Latin America. But it was also true in the case of other countries were people are not quite sure where Buenos Aires is and of which we are not quite sure were their capital is.

Reporter: Did Argentina obtain what it came here seeking?

President: I do not like to advance opinions. For the time being everything seems to indicate that Argentina is getting a great deal more than it came for and I would like to explain what it came looking for because it is not just a question of making another voice heard at this forum and of passing a resolution where the subject of Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich Islands would be very specifically dealt with. There are other things and I will mention them: one very important aspect has to do with the Nonaligned Movement as such. As I have told you before, Argentina has been a full member of this movement for many years, it was an observer for almost 20 years and a full member for 10 years, but this is the first time a president is heading an Argentine delegation. This movement is called nonaligned and that is what Argentina wants it to be.

As in any other movement, the Nonaligned Movement harbors many different trends, from those which can put in jeopardy the nonaligned status by aligning themselves with one or another side to a great number of nations which maintain the original principles and objectives of the movement. The latter position is also shared by the Argentine President. I do not want to mention any names to avoid ommissions or misinterpretations of the positions of other nations, but there are other countries within the Nonaligned Movement which are seeking the very thing Argentina wants.

I have tried to discuss this subject particularly with the heads of state or government of these nations. I have done this, we have agreed and now we see another objective which, if not already fulfilled, is at least on the way toward fulfillment and this is a very promising beginning for something in which Argentina will really participate.

Yet another objective is added to the two [as received] that I just mentioned. It is to increase Latin America's influence in this movement. If you take a close look at the Nonaligned Movement and assess the nations that belong to it you could almost say that it was an Afro-Asian organization. There are very new European nations and there were very few Latin American nations.

I speak in the past tense because as you all know several more have joined during this summit. We are making every possible effort to get Venezuela in. Venezuela has been unable to join for transitory reasons and we will continue doing everything we can to bring in other countries so Latin America will acquire a very definite influence within this movement.

Also regarding this situation I am very satisfied with what has been done. Our contacts with the Latin American group are very frequent. We constantly consult with each other and what we seek is precisely the Latin American presence, above the disagreements that exist within Latin America itself. I do not know how much importance can be given to the following, but I believe that it is very significant that Nicaragua and El Salvador were among those who approached the Argentine president and congratulated him after he finished his speech. They were both present on the same occasion, congratulating the Argentine president who, in his speech, tried to maintain the positions already adopted by our country at other meetings, positions which show that our foreign policy is one of moderation, because it tries to solve the various problems existing in the world with the civilized means through which the nations of today should overcome those problems.

I would like to add a fourth and equally important objective which was achieved to my entire satisfaction, namely the one I have already mentioned regarding the personal, direct and face-to-face contact with heads of state from all kinds of countries. We are really interested in diversifying our relations.

Reporter: We learned yesterday about an amendment to the original document submitted by African countries, asking that the movement request that the Latin American countries give up their intentions of becoming members of a military alliance called the South Atlantic treaty. As far as I remember, the only member of this movement which has ever had to publicly deny that it had the intention of forming a South Atlantic military treaty was Argentina.

President: True, but we never had that intention. I know about the amendment you have mentioned. I do not wish to talk about assumptions, but I have been told that Brazil was also quick to say that this is not true; that it is not as you say. I do not wish this to be taken as an official statement or to be a sort of spokesman for Brazil. I have only heard this.

Reporter: Was there any reason for omitting any mention of the conflict with Chile and the papal mediation in a speech referring to foreign policy and aimed at defining that policy?

President: The reason is that it is not a topic for this meeting. The conflict with Chile is bilateral and is subject to papal mediation. It would have been highly inappropriate for the Argentine president to have referred to this subject. It is a conflict which has a clearly marked course and is being subject to negotiation with all the tools that are necessary for progress.

Reporter: When you decided on the statements made by Argentina at this meeting regarding foreign policy, did you take into account that those positions may influence a future constitutional government?

President: It is impossible, of course, to predict the future or tell the characteristics of the constitutional government that will succeed the current government. For this very reason we have adhered to traditional positions and principles for Argentine foreign policy: noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for the self-determination of the peoples, the solution of conflicts through negotiation.

Even regarding the most burning conflicts in today's world, the Argentine president's statements have been in favor of seeking the means of negotiation, I specifically mentioned the UN resolutions. This is a historic and traditional trend in Argentine foreign policy.

Reporter: In what kind of atmosphere is the Malvinas question developing? Has it been necessary to clear many obstacles from the path?

President: Again I say I do not wish to make any judgement on the matter until I can say: The objective has been reached and the matter is closed. Right now I can say that things are underway, but, in fact, there are countries in the movement which are under strong British influence and that influence is, of course, expressed through them. However, looking at the various commissions and the way in which progress is made, I would like to say with great satisfaction that we have exceeded the aspirations we brought here for obtaining an international resolution.

Reporter: Without starting a controversy over your first answer in which you asserted that there was nothing new in your speech regarding the policy established on other occasions, I believe that it is becoming rather obvious that there are differences of expression, language and political approach in statements made by other sectors of the Argentine Government, statements made both earlier and recently. I specifically refer to the case of South Africa, to the well-known speech made by the Army chief of staff and which did not agree with what has been said here, and to statements made by the defense minister. I really believe they indicated some changes. I would like to ask you: How should they be interpreted? Which is the Argentine policy and to what extent does the summary of reports on foreign policy you have made today have a decisive bearing on the Malvinas question?

President: The Malvinas question has a decisive bearing on all the questions. We have spoken not only about this subject, you will have found that I was careful to mention in my speeches several examples which are similar to the Malvinas question in the world. This is said in reply to your last question. Regarding the first question, there are no differences. The speech was categorical regarding the subject of South Africa. It is obvious that Argentina has never agreed with this matter. I do not believe that anyone can approve of racial discrimination, apartheid and the failure to comply with the UN resolution regarding Namibia.

Reporter: Granting that this is as you have said, this is the first time that a head of state at this type of meeting confirms that position which, we repeat, is different from former positions. My question now, after taking your speech and General Calvi's statements into account, is this: What is the state of our relations with South Africa?

President: We maintain relations with South Africa; what we have done is established a position which is known, because it is not new. The thing that is new is perhaps the fact that a head of state has expressed the position, but the official government position at the various meetings is stated by the persons who represent the government.

Reporter: Perhaps I have not made myself clear. What I want to ask is whether the word of the head of state changes those relations or is meant to have an impact on them?

President: I do not think so. You must have had the opportunity of hearing really tremendous condemnations of South Africa; I would say that they have been the common denominator of all statements.

This occurs not only at this meeting; the Western nations have done the same at the United Nations and on other occasions and those nations maintain relations with South Africa.

Reporter: In your speech there is a very explicit paragraph saying that Argentina refuses to recognize some crisis situations, such as that of Central America, in the context of the East-West confrontation and maintains that they are the result of structural problems. I ask if the refusal to interpret this in terms of East-West confrontation is a continuation of the foreign policy developed by the military government since 1976, or has there been a change?

President: I believe it is a continuation of the government policy. As you have heard, we have spoken of the East-West conflict, we have not denied its existence; we have said that this is one of its manisfestations, we have spoken of interventionism. We did not say by whom, but we have rather spoken of structural problems, because everybody knows that they exist and have existed.

I repeat that the most significant corollary of this is probably the little detail that I have already mentioned, that El Salvador came to greet me together with Nicaragua.

Reporter: Have you received any news from Buenos Aires that has made you more worried than you were when you left?

President: No, not more worried. I would tell you a lie if I said that my life is not a constant worry; every day there is some kind of report which worries the president. I have never denied that the situation we are going through is particularly difficult and a cause of concern. But there is no particular piece of news that has caused me to be more concerned than I was when I came here. I have talked with General Reston over the telephone and he has given me the latest news.

In conclusion I wish to tell you -- not as matter of personal satisfaction but as an achievement for the Argentine president -- that I was really impressed when over 30 delegates approached my seat to greet me after the speech. I must even confess that for a moment I felt uncomfortable, because another head of state, who deserves all our respect and attention, had then begun his speech. We do not like attention to be distracted when we are making a speech, so we also do not like to do that to someone who is speaking. But it came about that a head of state was speaking, while I had not yet received all the greetings.

I have no experience with this type of assembly, but those who have tell me that this is common at the United Nations, although not here. I have also seen for myself during these past days that it is not common, so it has particularly drawn my attention.

Foreign minister: I would not just say it is not common here, but it did not occur a single time during all these days. On this occasion you have been able to see it on television.

President: I wish to bring it out, not as a personal matter but rather with something of Argentine pride, because I think that is the way it is. Gentlemen, if there are no more questions, thank you very much for your presence.

SPEECHES AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT 7 MARCH SESSIONS

Malaysia's Mahathir

OW091123 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1007 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Speech by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamed at the 7 March plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit -- live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Majesties, Excellencies: I am greatly honored to be asked to represent Asia in seconding the proposal for the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, to chair the seventh meeting of the heads of states and governments of the Nonaligned Movement.

Her Excellency Mrs Gandhi is a most suitable candidate not because India is playing host to this conference but because of her vast experience acquired not only through leading this huge and great nation but also because she has had so much experience and knowledge of international affairs. To chair this massive meeting of heads of states and governments requires great skill and diplomacy, and this we believe she has in abundance.

Certainly the respect that we all have for her will enable her to carry out her onerous duties with greater ease. Malaysia, for her part, and no doubt the whole of Asia, for whom I speak now, will give her all our support in the performance of her tasks. Under her guidance, we believe this conference will progress with dignity toward a successful conclusion.

I would like therefore to second the proposal that the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, take the chair at this seventh meeting of the heads of states and governments of the Nonaligned Movement.

Thank you. [applause]

PLO's 'Arafat

JN1009Z8 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre, Abu 'Ammar, at Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi on 7 March--read by announcer]

[Text] Madam Chairman, leaders and presidents: In the name of our struggler Palestinian people, our heroic steadfast revolutionaries and my brothers in the PLO, I would like to extend to India, its friendly people and enlightened government under your wise and courageous leadership, my best wishes and profound thanks for hosting our conference, the great preparations we have witnessed and the warm sentiments of friendship and common cause with which you have surrounded this friendly country. In your country, we have sensed the close cultural and glorious historical ties which have bound India to our Arab homeland throughout the ages and generations and which, during important periods in the history of mankind, have contributed to human civilization and world heritage. All this is indeed a source of pride for us. While here also, we remember India's struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the late leader Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the founders of our movement. We derive from these memories the strong determination to continue the struggle for the welfare of the whole of mankind, guided by the great principles and immortal values which they upheld.

Today, we recall our last conference in Havana, Cuba, and record our appreciation for the important role which was played by that struggler country under the leadership of our friend Fidel Castro who, by his wisdom and firm belief in the principles of his movement, was able to pilot our ship under difficult, harsh, serious and very complicated conditions. He was a great pilot and leader. I shall not forget how he sent his foreign minister to penetrate the Beirut siege and face the difficulties and dangers so as to be with the heroes in brave, struggler Beirut. I shall also not forget the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau's Committee, which came to visit me in Tunis to express support for our revolution and struggler people.

Gentlemen, last summer witnessed major events in our region. Israel invaded Lebanon. And in facing this invasion, we waged a fierce war. It is only natural in this first meeting between us that I should speak to you about this war.

In June last year, the Israeli forces, with the complete support and assistance of the United States, carried out a savage attack against the Lebanese and Palestinians. They invaded Lebanon and threw in the entire might of the Israeli army in this attack. Israel threw in more than 170,000 soldiers, as well as the air and naval forces, equipped with the modern and sophisticated U.S. war machine, including internationally-banned weapons.

That attack was a new link in the chain of the continuous imperialist-Zionist aggressions against our people which have been going for more than 60 years. We faced in these aggressions a colonial imperialism, backed by world monopolist forces headed by the United States. This colonial imperialism constitutes a bridgehead for these imperialist monopolies to control the resources of our Arab nation and establish their influence and sink their claws into this region so as to place it within its zone of influence. That criminal imperialist attack took place with U.S. planning as openly admitted by former U.S. Secretary of State General Haig.

The attack completely destroyed 18 Palestinian camps and destroyed or caused damages to 32 Lebanese villages and three big towns -- Tyre, Sidon and An-Nabatiyah -- as well as the capital, Beirut, which Israel besieged with a large military force and bombarded from land, sea and air day and night with all types of weapons afforded it by the U.S. Administration and the Pentagon. They made of the bodies of our children, women and old people testing grounds for these U.S. weapons, which were used for the first time in this hellish war, according to the statements and confessions of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger.

Sharon, the murderer of women and children, stood before the walls of the resistance in Beirut 79 days despite all his U.S.-Israeli war machine. He stood before the walls of the resistance in the brave city unable to enter it due to the steadfastness, courage and heroism of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces, the Arab deterrent forces and free volunteers from Arab, friendly and allied countries. These brave forces were able by their simple and modest weapons to foil 17 attempts to storm the city, despite the siege which deprived them of practically everything -- medicines, water, food, electricity and fuel -- and the continuous crazy bombardment, whose firepower during the siege days, amounted to double the size of the Hiroshima bomb.

These heroic fighters had only departed for the sake of Beirut's children and population, who stood with us through thick and thin, shared with us the morsel of bread immersed in blood and gunpowder and participated with us in creating these glorious epics in Beirut, Hasbayya, Bhamdun and other areas. The Beirut war was the longest Arab-Israeli war in which the Israeli army used the most up-to-date weapons, technology and means of destruction in the U.S. arsenal. Beirut was exposed to the most ferocious bombardment since World War II. It has thus recorded a great epic in steadfastness, heroism, resistance and courage, as a result, this fierce war and heroic steadfastness changed many of the theories of modern warfare. It showed the possibility of resistance and steadfastness against barbaric aggressive forces despite their superiority in most destructive weapons and advanced technology. This is fact which our countries with their limited resources should ponder when facing their enemies with their superior weapons and technology.

In addition to the enormous material losses, this war resulted in the martyrdom and wounding of about 72,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians and rendered more than 500,000 others homeless. The heroic resistance of our brothers in the Palestinian revolution and the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces and their allies, who joined in the defense of Beirut and southern Lebanon, has established one important basic fact, namely, that peoples' willpower is too strong to be defeated by any type of modern weapon so long as there is a will to fight, confront and resist, especially after the battles have disproved the delusions which concealed the truth in our Middle East region.

...revolutionaries and brave heroes and even our children have toiled, with their ...bare workers, all U.S. wagers on this big Israeli army to become the striking arm ...for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the region. Our heroes struck out the Israeli ...from the statistics of international military strategies as an effective and ...power force in international strategy, although it is still being used as a police ...truncheon in the hand of its U.S. master to preserve U.S. influence and interests in ...the region and against our nation and the peoples of the region.

Gentlemen, when the Palestinian fighters left under a written agreement which, as you know, was concluded with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, and the city was delivered in accordance with this agreement to the multinational French, U.S. and Italian forces along with 44 UN observers, the despicable U.S. collusion took place. This collusion enabled the Israeli forces to enter the city of Beirut, in the absence of our heroes and to carry out those ugly massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps within the hearing and sight of the United States and despite its written pledges and agreements to protect the Palestinian civilians in their camps and places of residence. More than 5,000 martyrs fell victim to these massacres, most of them children and women, in less than 36 hours from the beginning of those massacres, which Israel planned, supervised and participated in their implementation after receiving the green light from the United States. Such acts of terrorism are still taking place overtly and covertly in southern Lebanon. This was disclosed by the massive graves and recent assassinations of Palestinians, which could lead to the eruption of the situation anew.

We call for an immediate end to this odious Israeli occupation of the territory of fraternal Lebanon and the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution to this effect. The Lebanon war has revealed the true aims of the Israeli invasion. Contrary to the Begin government claims, which were also backed by the U.S. Administration, that the operation was intended to guarantee peace for Galilee, it has transpired that the purpose of the invasion was to liquidate the PLO, strike at our people's aspirations and just struggle, occupy Lebanon and expand the control of the region by increasing the number of U.S. forces deployed in Lebanon so that country would become a frontline base through which the United States would dominate the region and make it a new base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in this part of the world.

It is no coincidence that this war was followed by an expansion of the campaign of settlement in the West Bank and Gaza in our occupied Palestine to Judaize and annex what remained of Palestinian land. It is no coincidence also that the Reagan plan should appear after this war, which shows the U.S. Administration's insistence on continuing to ignore our people's inalienable rights, including our right to return, determine our destiny and establish our independent state.

Brothers and friends, in face of this savage aggressive war and its results and the plots that followed it, the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, was able to set another example through its heroic steadfastness in the Beirut and Lebanon epics, of its unity, its preservation of the independent Palestinian decision and its ability to take initiative and action and move freely. Despite the great sacrifices and the hardships and plots it has faced, the Palestinian revolution was able in a short period of time following its departure from Beirut to rebuild and double its armed forces and reactivate its various institutions to 90 per cent of their pre-war capacity. The Palestinian revolution has also enhanced its position on the Arab and international levels, thereby confusing the plans of the imperialist-Zionist circles, which had thought that the Lebanon war had dealt a crushing blow to the Palestinian revolution and its unity and ability to take action and exert influence.

Facts and events -- the latest being the Palestinian National Council meeting in Algiers -- have established that the Palestinians have become more united, dynamic, mature and determined.

Gentlemen, the Palestinian people are determined to face the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against its existence and to triumph. If the Zionist forces, and their imperialist allies, have succeeded in expelling 60 per cent of our people from their homeland and enforcing occupation on the remainder, our resistance will continue until the liberation of the usurped sacred homeland, the achievement of a just peace and the establishment of our independent state. When I said in the United Nations in 1974 that our slogan is that we are carrying the olive branch in one hand and the rifle in the other, it was out of our awareness of the arrogance of the enemy, which is backed and instigated by successive U.S. Administrations. They are rejecting all efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution in the Middle East. We believe now more than at any time before that there can be no peace for the weak and subservient and that just peace can only be achieved by the strong who are determined to struggle for the sake of their inalienable national rights, which are acknowledged by international legality and the UN resolutions.

As our Arab nation's meeting in Fes came out with an Arab peace plan as one of the Arab options which we are presenting to the world, we hope that our conference and Nonaligned Movement here would back this Arab initiative which calls for lasting and just peace. In this respect, I would like to suggest to your esteemed conference to form a committee under Madam Chairman Indira Gandhi to cooperate with the seven-member Arab committee to back the Palestinian Arab people's rights on the basis of international legality and the will of the nonaligned states and peoples, and also to cooperate with the various forces which have influence on the Middle East conflict so as to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East through which our people can exercise their rights to live as free people and masters on their own free and independent land.

I must be candid here and say that the Gulf war between our brothers in Iraq and Iran constitutes an increasing danger not only as far as the Iranian and Iraq people are concerned, but also due to the consequent increase in U.S. imperialist influence in the Gulf area and the whole region. As a matter of fact, the most to be affected by this would be our Palestinian people and armed revolution. I must point out to all my brothers here that Israel, and the U.S. imperialist forces backing it, would not have been able to carry out its aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinians had the Gulf war been terminated, especially after Iraq had withdrawan its forces from the Iranian territories in response to the appeal made by the Palestinian revolution at the beginning of the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Therefore, I repeat here my call on brothers in Iran and Iraq to stop this war of attrition. The enormous and limitless losses we have all sustained so far are I believe quite sufficient.

Brothers and friends, leaders of the Nonaligned Movement: The PLO hopes and expects this conference to seek the effective and practical means which will translate its resolutions into a reality. There is a great need to search for fields in which the Nonaligned Movement can play a more effective role in international ife and in developing cooperation and integration among its members. This is the testament of those pioneers who are no longer with us: 'Abd an-Nasir, Nehru, Tito, Nkrumah, Sukarno, and others. It is the trust placed on us by our struggler peoples; it is our responsibility toward building a new common world based on peace, justice, equality, sovereignty, social progress and economic prosperity.

Finally, in the name of our revolutionaries and people, I would like to say that we stand firmly and strongly and with all the means in our power in support of all world liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are with free men and revolutionaries in Namibia, South Africa and Salvador and with all strugglers for freedom and independence and against racial discrimination.

I would like to repeat my warm greetings and best wishes to your excellency, Madame Chairman. I also extend heartfelt greetings to all the leaders and presidents and members of the delegations in the conference and to all those who are working with us to bring this conference to a successful conclusion. It is a revolution unto victory.

Guinea's Sekou Toure

BK141254 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0516 GMT 7 Mar 83

[7 March speech by President Sekou Toure of Guinea to inaugural session of Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi -- live in French with simultaneous translation in English]

[Text] Your Excellency, Madam Chairman, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, allow me to convey on behalf of the excellencies, heads of state and government, heads of delegations present here, on behalf of the distinguished delegates and on behalf of this entire distinguished assembly which represents billions of men and women, allow us to convey our very warm and deep appreciation to the government and people of India for the peerless organization of this great summit meeting. At the same time, we extend our gratitude for the enthusiastic and warm welcome which has been extended to each of the delegations from their very arrival here in New Delhi. This great care, which has been taken by you and your government, has made it possible to create the best possible working conditions and clearly underscores the great importance which you attach to this conference and invites all of us to meet the legitimate wishes and desires of our people. Madam Chairman, we contratulate you upon your election to the chairmanship of our conference and you will lead and guide the fate of our movement -- the Nonaligned Movement -- of the next 3 years. [applause]

All of us here are familiar with the great, positive contribution made by you and your country to the Nonaligned Movement since September 1961, when it was established and created in Belgrade. Madam Chairman, allow me to affirm on behalf of all my colleagues and all the delegates gathered here at this conference that he who would forget the past is [word indistinct] not to take [word indistinct] lessons from this instructive past and thus will be (?disarmed) in the face of the future of mankind which is always fraught with difficulties. On the objective past of the Nonaligned Movement, we can take judgement through the leadership tradition conferred upon us by Comrade Josef Tito, who, by his abnegation, and his determination and [word indistinct] and courage has given us the guidance which leads to respect for its principles and tradition. Alas. This great man Tito is no longer with us -- the historic leader and combatant -- as well as Gandhi, Nehru, Sukarno, Gamel al-Nasir, Ho Chi Minh and Nkrumah are no longer with us. Alas. But all of these great men have left us a message, the substance of which can always be updated and valid because they make an urgent appeal to human conscience to rebel against all forms of alienation and dependence by nations -- members of our movement or not. We will be derelict in our duty if we did not avail ourselves of this opportunity to pay tribute to the efforts exerted by our colleague, President Fidel Castro Ruz, who has guided and led our organization from the sixth summit until the present in the trying circumstances of a world buffeted by conflict.

Madam Chairman, you take up the banner now and we are reassured by the idea that this seventh summit of our organization is being held in the homeland of the immortal Nehru, the great proponent of the nonaligned cause who left his imprint on the first constituent assembly in Belgrade in 1961.

Our conference is taking place in a country which is already immortal because one of its sons is a pioneer, of the stature of Nehru whose courage at the very founding moments of our movement was of great courage and daring. The balance of power at that time was in favor of the imperialist power and the vast majority of the countries represented here were not given a voice in the world. Jawaharlal Pandit Nehru was a man who was able to convey the message of another man, who, falling under the bullets of an assassin, nonetheless, found the strength to say: But who? And I would conclude these words, why violence? And as he lay dying in the midst of the people whose fate and destiny he had saved by undertaking a bitter struggle by means and instruments which were to be forged so as to make sure the mankind would cease to have recourse to violence, to the violation and trampling of human rights as solution to the complex problems besetting our era. The struggle led by this man was inspired by a philosophy which defies time and ideology which led to admirable intellectual vigor. This ideology of the calm seeking of nonviolence is of historic import and trust, and our legacy is nonalignment and this linking of the two concepts of nonalignment and nonviolence is no accident. It was not to idolize material advances to the detriment of rights. [Words indistinct] the courage to deny any policy which tramples on the dignity of the human being and, to uphold the importance of dialogue, this is the true import of the philosophy of nonviolence and is this not the same philosophy which underlines our Nonaligned Movement? Certainly it is. And thus, Nehru, who was the faithful messenger of Mahatma Gandhi, was the prime minister of the first federation of India and now we have a linkup between Nehru and Her Excellency Indira Gandhi who has now taken on the leadership of this summit and she is the genuine incarnation of the ideology which led Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru to [applause] inspire the movement and take up their tradition where you have the courage to say no to all those who wanted to [words indistinct] by using means which excluded ojectivity, wisdom, and calm discussion. We are even more proud to see that the outstanding [words indistinct] to take over the leadership of our great international movement, the Nonaligned Movement, to see that she is a woman while in most countries of the women, unfortunately, are still victims of social inferiority and thus are subjected to arbitrariness, discrimination and a certain intellectual, technological and political backwardness.

On the contrary, our sister -- Madam Indira Gandhi, our leader -- becomes the symbol incarnate of the infinite (?possibilities) of women to assume all the greatest responsibilities, provided [applause] they are given the necessary conditions to do so. Madam Indira Gandhi deserves to take the stewardship of the greatest international movement, the Nonaligned Movement.

Madam Chairman, distinguished and dear colleagues, we can, if we are free of all pressures, we can [as heard] develop and give enhanced value to the principles of solidarity of this movement. Unfortunately, today there are outbreaks of war, [words indistinct] virtually in the far corners of the world and they can set fire to a worldwide conflagration if we are not careful and attentive, and what can we do in the face of this [word indistinct]. What have we done to (?dampen) this fire today? Tensions exist among and between nations. What are we doing and what have we accomplished so far as to bring these nations to peaceful negotiations to calm the ires of these nations and to enable them to live in peaceful coexistence and dignity? The balance sheet of our action is not [words indistinct] but each sequence of history leads to its own peculiar question which none can [station off the air for 1.5 minutes]

the material incarnation of the [word indistinct] of these people and their moral freedoms and our morals is the strict respect of each people to endow itself with that system which is most appropriate to its traditions and its own requirements. We systematically and completely [word indistinct] any solution based on the use of any sort of force or blackmail. We are engaged in a widespread struggle to do away with any efforts to imperil the liberty and freedom of peoples. We do our utmost to bring about the advent of a new world order based on justice, equity and solidarity, devoid of any fraternalism on the part of the developed countries, devoid of any behavior of those fomenting the charity, even by those who are buffetted by (worst) disasters and natural calamities. If we cannot (?last), to the situation through the great principles which inspired and guided the founding of our movement, then the future will be very severe for us. In any case, mankind is moving gradually from a civilization of the elites toward a civilization of the masses in order to meet the legitimate aspirations of each and every individual to participate freely in the building of the collective future. This new future necessitates the practice of responsible behavior by every man and woman. The freedom which [word indistinct] inequality and democracy and responsibility in the choice of objectives and in the achievement of these objectives are the fundamental prerequisites of the historical phase which has been embarked upon by human beings and people.

The movement of the nonaligned countries, which enshrines the deep aspirations toward peace and social progress of mankind, is increasingly taking on great responsibility and weight in the world. The past order, which arbitrary barriers between sexes, between races, between people of different colors or skin or different religions, was expressed in a hierarchy of values which no longer corresponds to the will to social progess which is embodied in contemporary man and woman. And this past civilization is gradually being replaced by one which is involved in a dialectic combining all the positive values and legitimate desires and determinations of people. Some nations have made science and technology [words indistinct] the great creativity of people. They have made of this an arm and a weapon for domination, oppression for [words indistinct]. But the philosphy of nonalignment is the expression of the conscious and determined will to replace the power of the [word indistinct] by the power of the people in order to achieve continuous progress for its individual and collective dignity. More power will cease to be the criteria for assessing the strength of a nation. Increasingly, it will be the behavior of man and woman and people which will determine the prestige of countries and people in the international arena. Our movement must display cohesion, courage and determination in its action and that action must translate its determination to preserve world peace to ensure the security of each nation and to safeguard the rights of each people and to promote a new economic, social and cultural order on behalf of the totality of people. Our movement should oppose and state a categorical negation of any attempt to enlist our people into one bloc or another. We must strive for the normalization of international relations without division into blocs. We must have the confidence to become the healthy force which will gradually bring along in its wake all the nations of the world, all social communities in a great movement of cohesion, fraternity and solidarity among people and within each and every people. We are particularly pleased that this seventh summit is being held in one of the great nations of the Third World, whose people and history go back to several millennia. We are convinced that, in this new phase of our collective march toward universal peace and progress, we are convinced that the chairman of our movement, enjoying the effective and [word indistinct] cooperation of all of us, will carry out these weighty responsibilities which we have enthusiastically and with total confidence entrusted to her.

We know she will perform her duties admirably. We wish her the finest of hope in the accomplishment of her task and we wish for the great people of India, her people, a future of prosperity and progress which will constantly raise the political and moral weight of this great country and its prestige throughout the world.

At this seventh conference of the heads of state or government of Nonaligned [station off the air for a few seconds] the morals of our movement everywhere and at every moment and we assure you that we are fully disbursed to assist you at every moment in this weighty task that you have assumed. [applause] Long live the movement of the nonaligned countries. Long live the Republic of India. Long live peace and international cooperation. Thank you very much.

SPEECHES AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT 8 MARCH SESSION

Jordan's King Husayn

JN091222 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Mar 83 p 17

[Speech to Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi delivered by Jordanian King Husayn on 8 March]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Your Excellency Madam Chairman of the conference, your majesties and excellencies heads of the delegations, members of the delegations, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a pleasure and an honor for me to represent Jordan in this important meeting which is being held in the land of India, the country which has made a great contribution to civilization and enriched human knowledge throughout history, and, in our contemporary time, the pioneering Indian experiment led by Mahatma Gandhi has served as an example for independence, self-reliance and the pursuance of a free national political line. We must recall with appreciation the efforts of the son of India leader Jawaharlal Nehru which have had a great effect on the emergence of the Nonaligned Movement, to which we belong and whose principle we uphold in our present political world.

If the great inspiring leader President Tito is no longer with us; if this leader, who with Jawaharlal Nehru and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir founded our movement on the most sublime values for the sake of the noblest aims, is no longer with us, Yugoslavia, with its people and leadership, is still rallying with full determination, faith and devotion around the same values and is continuing on the same course.

Madam Chairman, the convocation of our conference in your friendly country and the confidence bestowed on you by electing you chairman of the conference truly reflect our great hopes in saving our movement from the differences, divisions and lack or role and influence threatening it. India's chairmanship of our movement at this critical time should strengthen the movement and enable it to greatly contribute to every good and positive effort to insure the interests of the peoples of this movement and the well-being of the whole of mankind.

I must express here our appreciation for the sense of responsibility and devotion embodied in Iraq's initiative, suggestion and approval to transfer the venue of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit to New Delhi as its contribution toward creating the appropriate, frank general atmosphere at this critical juncture in the struggle of the Nonaligned Movement and out of a desire to safeguard the principles of this movement and to strengthen its march and voice so it will not be eroded by divisions and conflicting blocs.

This is in addition to the great efforts which were exerted by Iraq and the full splendid preparations that were made to host this summit. Therefore, we hope that with God's help and the approval of this summit, the eighth nonaligned summit shall be held in Baghdad out of gratitude to Iraq and in appreciation of its leading role in the service of this movement, of which it is a founding member, and of its sacrifices in protecting the movement's objectives.

I would like on this historic occasion to welcome in Jordan's name the countries which have just joined the Nonaligned Movement and to sincerely congratulate them and wish them success in serving its noble aims and the dignity of man and the protection of his rights.

Madam Chairman, we are meeting today at an important and critical phase in the life of mankind in which the international situation seems most tense and on the verge of anarchy as pointed out by the secretary general of the United Nations in his recent report on the last year. Despite the fact that the problems now sweeping the world are not affecting just one single state or one single region, this dangerous situation has failed to move the international political will in a collective and effective manner to stop the continuous deterioration in international relations and to put an end to the dangers which threaten the whole of mankind. This calls for a concerted effort by the nonaligned community in a determined, rational action to ward off the evils threatening us all and to steer the human march toward what is best and ideal.

The first of these dangers lies in the disavowal of human principles and ideas and the failure to apply them in accordance with the same standard whenever the need to rectify a certain fault arises. For without a standard, the balance will be upset, all efforts and capabilities will be wasted and all the enormous manpower and financial resources would be squandered in a race for weapons of total destruction.

Facts have proven that in the presence of this race of terror it is impossible to attain the desired state of absolute security. This situation has deprived people of the opportunity to devote their capabilities and efforts to social and economic development. Moreover, this leads to the use of force and threats and to risking the peoples' destiny, rights and interests.

The other grave issue is the deteriorating economic and financial conditions prevailing in the international arena. Every country is suffering from the harmful effects of these conditions. The majority of these countries were not spared by the imperfect international economic and financial order, the unjust trade pattern, the declining prices of raw materials, the high cost of manufactured commodities, inflation, unemployment and protective tariffs. Several states' are bordering on bankruptcy. This reminds us of the hardships which have led to the many wars and mass tragedies suffered by the world in the past. This status quo requires the countries of our movement to face up to a large challenge, to take a unified stand and to play a basic and influential role in preserving principles, achieving justice and contributing to the establishment of a new world economic order which would attend to the people's interests, realize justice between the industrialized and the developing countries, fairly distribute profits from natural resources and human efforts and open the door for a real, general development which ensures the peoples' human rights and food security and which inculcates the spirit of dignity and of hope for a better future in their sons.

Some of the results of the contemporary world situation and the phenomena of violence in international relations, as represented by resorting to force, occupying others' lands by means of war and imposing the policies of hegemony and fait accompli, are evident in the tragedy of Palestine and its people, in the tragedy of Lebanon and in the issues of Namibia, South Africa, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

There is no doubt that the two superpowers have their share of responsibility for the propagation of this phenomenon due to their continuous competition in the arms race and their ambitions toward hegemony and greater influence in this world, ambitions which conflict with the great responsibilities cited in the UN Charter and with their basic role and duty to prevent aggression, preserve peace, deter aggressors and give sovereignty and supremacy to rights and justice among nations and peoples.

The dangers of internationalizing the conflict are worsening in our region. Israel is still occupying the Arab land it seized in the war it launched in June 1967. Israel has, since the beginning, repeatedly applied a policy of faits accomplis based on military force. After the June 1967 [war] it annexed Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. It continues to establish settlements, change the features of the land, oppress the Palestinian Arab people, deny their national and human rights and dig a canal in the occupied Arab territory linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea. In addition to the canal's encroachment on others' lands and rights, it will greatly harm vital Jordanian economic installations and enable Israel to increase its nuclear capability by setting up atomic reactors, using canal water to cool them. This is being done by a state that continues to refuse to pledge not to develop nuclear weapons or to sign the international treaty in this regard.

Israel's behavior in imposing its policy by the force of arms has been clearly demonstrated by its invasion of Lebanon, its occupation of large areas of its territory and the spreading of death and destruction, particularly in Beirut, where it is held responsible for the horrific massacres committee in the Sabra and Shatila camps and others against both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. All this has taken place because Israel relies on its military superiority over its Arab neighbors and exploits the paralyzed and blatantly inept international will to curtail its defiance and tyranny until now.

The spirit of justice and common human interest necessitate respect for international legality and forcing Israel to abide by the idea of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, withdrawing from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, achieving Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem and giving the Palestinians their legitimate rights on their land.

Madam Chairman, Israel has now occupied all Palestine and other Arab territories, expelled their inhabitants, defied international will and rejected all UN resolutions which condemned it and called on it to withdraw from Arab territories occupied in 1967, foremost of which is Arab Jerusalem. These resolutions represent the foundation for a just and comprehensive peace for the Palestinian issue, which is the crux of instability in our region -- a region that has an effective cultural, historical, strategic and economic role in mankind's present and hoped for future.

The Arab peace plan, which was approved at the Fes summit conference in September last year, represents the Arabs' latest witness to their sincere course for a just and comprehensive peace because it embodies the principles of international legality and the respect of international will, and because it constitutes a responsible understanding of facts in the region and of the legitimate rights of all sides to the conflict. The Arabs have called on the international community to work seriously and sincerely toward the success of their peaceful endeavor which represents a realistic test for the world's perception and its ability to curtail aggression, achieve justice and prevent the aggressor from reaping the fruits of his aggression.

Madam Chairman, it has been Jordan's fate to experience cohesion between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples, to embody its historical, geographical and human meaning constantly, to be the Arab country that is most aware of the dimensions and painful consequences and lessons of the catastrophe that has afflicted the Palestinians and the Arabs.

Jordan also realizes and perceives the extent of the danger and harm resulting from Israel's occupation of Palestine and the intention of its aggressive settlement policy which aims at expelling these people from their homeland and usurping their land. Israel does not hide its ambitions in Jordan before any other Arab country. It has not hesitated in directing threats against Jordan by falsely claiming that it is the homeland of the Palestinians even though Palestine has been Palestine for thousands of years and Jordan has been Jordan and not Palestine in terms of justice, right, reality and history. To confront these challenges and threats against Palestine, Jordan and others, Jordan and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, have agreed on the importance of working together to prevent Israel from exploiting the time factor in imposing a de facto situation policy and drawing the curtain for good, God forbid, on the tragedy of the people and land of Palestine.

In light of these national and human values and in defense of Palestine and Jordan the march of the joint responsible dialogue and efforts between Jordan and the PLO have moved forward positively toward building a strong federal relationship which includes the most precious hopes of both Jordanians and Palestinians, and will be capable of fulfilling our common objectives, mainly that of rescuing the people and the land.

The Fes summit plan has been an incentive to us to pursue joint Arab action and the current state of affairs and direct responsibility have consolidated the march of Jordan and the PLO. We highly appreciate and depend on the nonaligned countries' strong support for the Arab rights and on the wide-scale international support for the people of Palestine at this stage of their legitimate national struggle. We also pin hopes on the positive developments in the international arena that will help the Palestinians to regain their legitimate rights, particularly their right to determine their fate on their national soil.

Madam Chairman, Jordan is deeply pained by the war which continues to rage between Iraq and Iran, the two neighbor countries and members of the Nonaligned Movement, and the consequences that this war will have on the two fraternal peoples and countries and on the region and the world at large. The principles and mission of the Nonaligned Movement and the will of its peoples are now being put to the test as to their capability to put a definite end to this war and to provide the logical reasons for dealing with the roots of this war on the basis of justice, right and equality.

An objective and impartial assessment of the reasons which preceded this war and led to it and prolonged it will bring to the attention of an impartial observer the following facts and manifestations:

First: This dispute has historical dimensions based on a series of treaties, agreements and protocols which must be taken into consideration when trying to discover a just solution for it.

Second: One must view the stands of the two warring parties on the issue of ending the war.

Third: It becomes evident that Iran insists on prolonging this war while Iraq has agreed to halt it and has accepted the mediation of the international community, represented in the mediation efforts of the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Good Offices Committee. In addition to all this, Iraq accepted international resolutions calling for cease-fire, and for starting peace negotiations to settle the dispute in accordance with the principles of justice, right, noninterference in the domestic affairs of each other and even the principle of unilateral withdrawal to international borders.

In view of all this, I find myself dutybound to praise Iraq for its response to the peace initiatives and I appeal to Iran to respond to God's judgement.

Now as this venerable conference, which represents the volition of the majority of the world population, meets it is urged -- since it is indeed the best referee -- to take a decisive stand against the war and to entrust a committee of its wise men and leaders with the task of bringing about truth regarding this issue. The conference's stand must be final and not subject to any postponement or misinterpretation because the continuation of the war shakes the pillars of the Nonaligned Movement, paves the way for spreading danger in the area and bears the possibilities of internationalizing the crisis. Our common and essential demand is the immediate halting of the war, the acceptance of negotiations to solve the differences peacefully and the establishment of sound natural relations not only between Iran and Iraq but also between Iran and all its neighbors on the basis of mutual respect and peace and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. We must adopt a firm collective stand toward the party that rejects peace by boycotting it and not cooperating with it until it yields to the issue of right. Meanwhile, we must frankly and clearly back the party that responds positively to the call of peace and justice. As we and the Third World watch this tragic and murderous war we believe that all the nonaligned states gathered here in this conference realize that Iraq is willing to reach a just and honorable peace despite Iran's stand which rejects all peaceful efforts to stop the war.

Madam Chairman, I have outlined the most persistent issues facing our movement and world. I believe that the nonaligned group has a significant role in taking the initiative and standing as an example in the confrontation of the grave challenges facing us. The movement's principles have been further entrenched and its members increased to the point that it now represents the majority of the world population. In spite of the movement's positive influences on the world theater, one must admit that we still have a long way to go to accomplish the noble goals of the movement, which called in its first conference for creating a world free from hegemony and ruled by love, justice and cooperation to serve the interests of all peoples and all future generations.

The secret of our movement's strength lies in the unity in diversity and, therefore, we must preserve this strength and surmount any possible splits or contradictions of opinions. We must concentrate on the factors of unity and accord because differences lead to splits and the death of this movement which is the source of hope for millions of peoples and is backed by our peoples. The challenges facing us and our world as well make it necessary for all of us, individuals and groups, to work with all our powers in order to stop the current deterioration in the international conditions.

Although there are factors and other outside influences that are not under our direct control, the members of this movement can still do much on the path of goodness and prosperity full of sincerity, unity, strength and determination.

First of all, we have to reconfirm the movement's independence, to keep it away from the policies of polarization and axes, to reassert our abidance by the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter, to resort to the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations to solve the insurmountable differences, to abandon the use of force or the threats to use it, to decisively confront aggression and occupation, to prevent interference in the internal affairs of others, to bolster our joint march and to promote the spheres of cooperation among our states on all levels for the sake of our peoples' prosperity and for guaranteeing security, justice and peace for all humanity.

Mozambique's Machel

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[Speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi, on 8 March -- recorded]

[Text] On this day of 8 March, International Women's Day, it is with jubilation that we greet our sister, Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of the Republic of India and the chairman of our movement. On this day when we celebrate the emancipation of women, women who are our sisters and our mothers, we greet in the person of Mrs Indira Gandhi the women of India and the women of the entire world. [applause]

Your Excellency, Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, ladies and gentlemen: It is with great emotion and happiness that we address this august assembly which brings together peoples and countries of all continents who are united by the noble ideals of nonalignment.

When holding the seventh summit in the homeland of the great Mahatma Gandhi, the architect of and struggler for the independence of India, and Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the eminent founders of the Nonaligned Movement, we honor the past and the traditional anti-imperialist struggle of the country which today is our host country. In the person of the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, we discern the guarantee of the continuity of these traditions. We warmly hail your unanimous election to the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement with the certainty that India will continue to make a great contribution toward a constant revitalization of our movement. India, with its ancient civilization, a country with rich cultural and scientific traditions, has, during its existence, made an important contribution to the development of mankind and to the development of relations among peoples.

We, Africans of the east and southern coastal region, (?are aware of the) extent and richness of the relationship. The unforgettable moments we experienced during a visit we made to this country in 1982, and the great happiness and honor we felt when we received Mrs Indira Gandhi in our country, are the natural continuation of the secular relationship between our peoples, which has now been projected into the context of cooperation among developing countries. This vocation of India to maintain relations with all the peoples of the world inspires us with the certainty and confidence that, under its chairmanship, unity and cooperation in all fields will be strengthened within the movement for the benefit of our peoples.

Madam Chairman, it is with joy that we have been observing the progressive growth and strengthening of our movement. This growth is evidence of the justice of its principles, the importance and vigor of our movement, to which we are proud to belong.

Today we meet together as heads of state and government. We express a warm welcome to the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu. The presence of our colleague and comrade in arms, the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, is a reason for great jubilation. In Havana, Robert Mugabe was the guerrilla chief representing the fighters, who, in the bush, were fighting for the independence of their country and to whom our movement gave absolute support. Today, he represents the victory of the people of Zimbabwe, which is also a victory of our movement and a victory of the peace - and freedom-loving peoples.

In Havana and New Delhi our movement stressed the important efforts needed to solve the problems which confront the nonaligned countries and the whole of mankind.

The participation of all of us was decisive for the success of those efforts. We must therefore recognize that the contribution of Cuba, as the chairman of the movement during this period, was a prominent one. It should be stressed now. We congratulate in particular President Fidel Castro Ruz for the lucid and serene manner in which he was able to lead the movement during his mandate during a particularly complex period of the international situation. Fidel Castro Ruz, the illustrious son of the Cuban people, led the movement as a great fighter for the cause of the peoples and an unwavering anti-imperialist leader. Under his leadership the movement resisted imperialism's inroads. It preserved its unity. It consolidated its strength. The movement grew. History will register this period as one of the most fertile periods in the existence of the Nonaligned Movement. The brilliant report submitted yesterday by President Fidel Castro analyzes in a profound, scientific and clear manner the main problems confronting mankind in the 1980s.

At the end of its mandate, Cuba bequeathed to our movement a working document which constitutes a contribution of high value to the Nonaligned Movement. That is why we say: A well-accomplished mission, Comrade Fidel Castro. Thank you, Cuba. Thank you, President Fidel Castro. [applause]

We also hail Iraq and its president, Saddam Husayn, for their decisive contribution to the holding of this seventh summit by voluntarily renouncing holding it in Baghdad. His courageous, as well as constructive attitude enabled us to overcome the difficulties that we were facing, difficulties which were threatening to paralyse our movement.

We hope conditions for holding the eighth summit in Baghdad will be created without delay. We are ready to give our maximum cooperation so that our hope may become a reality. The eight summit must be held in Baghdad.

We have entered the third decade of the existence of our movement. Accordingly, we feel a particular responsibility when taking part in this summit. Our movement is already a mature reality with a lofty meaning of responsibility. The peoples of the whole world are pinning great hopes on it. Let us analyze the international situation and lay down the great guidelines of action for the coming period. It is now propitious to eliminate those aims and principles which are no longer relevant to the Nonaligned Movement. We are not going to define new principles or new objectives. What we must do is be loyal to that which activated and always guided the founders of our movement, the great leaders whose names history has registered and remain indelible in the memory of peoples. They were guided by the ideals of freedom, independence, peace and progress.

Nonalignment, by definition, is anticolonialist, antiapartheid, anti-Zionist, antifascist and antiimperialist. Nonalignment is against all forms of domination, oppression and exploitation of peoples. Imperialism is systematically attempting to empty the political content of our movement. It tries to reduce nonalignment to the simple interpretation of nonadherence to military blocs. It promotes the concept of so-called genuine nonalignment. Through this concept it intends to put nonalignment at an equal distance of neutrality. It is pertinent to ask ourselves once again -- equal distance between whom and whom, neutrality between whom and whom?

Nonalignment is not and never has been a mere negative definition of nonadherence to a military bloc.

nonalignment is and always has been an active, militant and dedicated way of fighting for the triumph of freedom, independence, peace and the progress of mankind. Our struggle resides in our unity, notwithstanding our ideological, political, social and economic diversities. Unity is defined on the basis on the principles that we have stated. Diversity means respect for the sovereignty and options of each one of us. Imperialism is promoting actions to sabotage our unity. (?in disrespect) of the sovereignty and dignity of peoples, it assumes the right to determine for us the structures and the manner in which we must behave, and this is backed by threats. They are the allies of imperialism. We cannot allow such maneuvers to have a place in our midst.

We cannot permit them to be expressed and consolidated in our movement. Respect for the dignity of peoples whom we represent here, respect for our states' sovereignty and respect for ourselves demand and permanent and unwavering struggle against those who, by their actions, denigrate and essence of nonalignment.

The situation in southern Africa threatens peace and international security. The South African minority racist regime is the direct cause of this situation. That regime is by nature colonialist, exploitative, oppressive, racist and genocidal. In South Africa, a small minority of 4 million whites dominates, oppresses, exploits, and discriminates against, 23 million Blacks, coloreds and Indians. The Black South African populations are expelled from their lands and herded by force of arms into the so-called Bantustans, arid areas where people are doomed to die of hunger.

A Black man earns ten times less than a white man doing the same job. A Black technician is a simple [word indistinct] and apprentice, while a white apprentice is considered a technician and expert. The homes of Black families are transformed into arbitrary prisons. Their rooms are cells because of a simple banishing order issued by the racist regime. It withdraws citizenship from Blacks. It withdraws from the right of residence. They are expelled from towns and their homes are razed to the ground by bulldozers.

The South African prisons are torture chambers where people are murdered by the racist police who issue death certificates alleging suicide. The Pretoria regime's definition of a South African is interesting. Only he who is a white man is a South African. The Blacks are considered Bantus. They are divided into ethnic groups and languages: they are called Zulus; they are called Swazis; they are called Sothos; they are called Mtswanas, and not South Africans.

On the basis of this discrimination, the apartheid regime forms Bantustans. Bantustans are workforce reserves. Bantustans are South African casinos. [applause] Bantustans are hunting grounds for the white South Africans. [applause] Bantustans are casinos and brothels of the South Africans where racism dies on Saturday and Sunday only to come back to life on Monday.

South Africa's situation is an interesting one. Its definition of the ANC bases is also interesting. In the Bantustans the police and the army are formed, trained and equipped, led and commanded by the South African Army. The army chiefs in those Bantustans are appointed by the Pretoria regime and Bantustan army chiefs are the mercenaries who distinguished themselves in the adventures of the war of Rhodesia, which is today Zimbabwe. They are the most bloodthirsty and brutal and genocidal men. [applause] It is interesting that this division only centers on the Blacks and Indians. The linguistic and ethnic divisions are only directed at the Africans, the Blacks.

And one point of linguistic definition, we ask why do not the whites of English origin constitute a Bantustan? Why do not the whites of Dutch origin constitute a Bantustan?

Why do not the whites of German origin, the whites of Jewish origin, the whites of Portuguese and Italian origin form a Bantustan state? This is a question of logic. It is a question of principles. The bases which the regime says are sited in the countries with a common border with South Africa, the ANC bases, are actually inside South Africa.

Let us recall here the Soweto massacre in 1976 where 600 children were murdered. This means that inside 60 minutes, 60 children died. This means that inside a minute more than 10 children were killed because they represented ANC bases. [sentence as heard] The takeover and the constant searches in Soweto for ANC bases, the impetuous advance of South Africa's military and police apparatus are for crushing children because they are Black and therefore constitute ANC bases.

Each ghetto and each family in South Africa constitutes an ANC base. Each Black family is regarded as an ANC base. Every man, woman and child is regarded as an ANC base, collectively or individually. Each of them constitutes an ANC base.

When the Pretoria regime goes into Mozambique to attack South African refugee residences, when the Pretoria regime attacks Maseru in Lesotho, when it storms offices in London and when in Maputo it murders a progressive, women scientist, then we understand the Pretoria regime's definition of ANC military bases.

When South Africa sees ANC bases everywhere and acts as it does, we can understand why. All those who are opposed to apartheid, whites or Blacks and coloreds or Indians, are regarded as ANC bases. They are bases susceptible to attack by the Pretoria regime. Apartheid is the Nazism of our era. Yesterday, when the Nazi Hitler plague was rattling sabres in Europe and threatening to shake the world, all mankind rose and made total war on it until it was totally and completely eradicated.

Today, when the Nazi-fascist beast rears its head in Southern Africa and threatens independent African states, we witness the tacit silence of many Western countries. And we ask why?

This is the South Africa which presents itself as the defender and bastion of Western civilization in the region. This is the South Africa of the massacres of Sharpeville, (Guguletu), (Langa) and Soweto where hundreds of South Africans are indiscriminately murdered for the simple reason that they demonstrate against daily humiliation by apartheid. This is the South Africa which is imperialism's strategic and natural ally. This is the South Africa which wages an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Mozambique. Discrimination in South Africa is a reason for all mankind to wage a ceaseless war. Blacks are discriminated against in hospitals and parks. Blacks are discriminated against in restaurants and trains. Blacks are discriminated against at workplaces, in salaries and everywhere. They live in a state of instability, insecurity and panic.

They live under permanent persecution and racial discrimination.

Mrs Chairman, racist South Africa recruits robbers. It recruits antisocial elements. It recruits drug addicts. It recruits murderers. It recruits bandits. It recruits criminals. It trains, arms, equips, finances, leads and infiltrates them into the People's Republic of Mozambique and tells the world that they are a political opposition. It says that they are an opposition to our revolutionary, popular and democratic regime. Those individuals are trained at South African military bases as part of the South African Army.

How do those individuals act? They storm and burn down villages. They loot homes. They steal cattle. They burn down schools. They murder teachers. They kidnap students. They destroy hospitals. They murder the medical personnel. They storm and burn down shops. They attack passenger trains and buses. They sabotage railway lines and mine roads. They destroy fuel depots and they sabotage power supplying cables. They destroy tractors, trucks and other means of production. They attack economic development projects and kidnap aid workers from many countries. They kidnap, rape and kill women and daughters of peasants. They kidnap nuns. They kidnap missionaries. They sow terror among the general public by chopping off ears, hands, tongues, and legs.

These are the armed bandits who operate in Mozambique and other countries of the region. This is the extension of the South African Army which is presented as an opposition to the People's Republic of Mozambique Government.

Why does South Africa attack? South Africa attacks us in the name of Western civilization and in the name of the defense and struggle against the penetration of communism in the region. This destabilization action is extended systematically to all independent states in the region. This action aims in particular at disrupting the means of communication in view of their strategic importance for the development of the region. It is aimed at disrupting the activities of the Southern African Coordination Conference member-states and frustrating the efforts toward the creation of a regional economic system to liberate our countries from economic dependence on South Africa.

The world only knows about this situation from information put out by international agencies from South Africa, but our movement must know the real situation prevailing in the region.

South Africa has deployed that part of its Armed Forces which it calls the Lesotho Liberation Army and which it infiltrates into that country to promote acts of terrorism and sabotage. These operational detachment actions are complemented by direct and open intervention by the South African regular forces. The recent massacre in Maseru of refugees and the sabotage of fuel tanks are a self-evident proof of this South African action.

South Africa also promotes destabilization, sabotage and terror in Zimbabwe through armed gangs. It uses economic blackmail. Zambia, Botswana, and Swaziland are no less victims of this action by South Africa. The Seychelles, more than 3,000 miles from South Africa, suffers from repeated attacks by mercenaries sent by the apartheid regime. South Africa justifies these actions by claiming that it is threatened by the neighboring countries. But what in reality threatens South Africa? The independence of the states of the region, the freedom and dignity of peoples, the alternative of an antiracial civilization, equality among men of all colors and races, the civilization which is being promoted in the area are in reality the true threats to apartheid.

Our schools are attended free of charge by children of all races and religious creeds. Our hospitals give medical care to people of all races free of charge. Our development projects will stamp out famine, nakedness, and poverty. The building of a nation in which racism, tribalism and all the forms of discrimination have no room is the example of our (?system). [applause]

Madam Chairman, In Namibia the colonial occupation, the massacring and relentless suppression of the Namibian people continue in spite of the enormous and continuing efforts by the international community, the United Nations, the OAU and our own movement. The intransigence of Pretoria in pursuing its policy of domination and colonial exploitation finds (?concrete) complicity in imperialism which insists on tying Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces stationed in the People's Republic of Angola.

The friendship and solidarity between Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola dates back from the armed struggle for the liberation of Angola. It dates back to the war against colonialism in Angola. We consider this insistence as a flagrant violation of UN Resolution 435. It does not have any juridical foundation. It is a crime to retard the independence and the freedom of a people under sham pretexts.

The presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola -- it is noteworthy to reiterate this here -- results from the request of a sovereign prerogative. This demand was a result of an invasion by the South African regular army well before the independence of Angola. This invasion, let us recall here, was aimed precisely at impeding the true independence of Angola. It was aimed at installing a puppet regime in Luanda and at transforming Angolan territory into yet another Bantustan.

After the defeat of this first invasion, the Pretoria regime did not abandon its aims. Using Namibia as a base for aggression, it once again unleashed an invasion of Angola.

Since August 1981, South Africa has been occupying a significant part of Angolan territory. This fact constitutes the most flagrant violation of the international legality. It is a grave precedent.

The international community, and in particular our movement, must not remain indifferent. We cannot tolerate a country being invaded and occupied. The international community should be adamant in forcing the invader and occupier to withdraw, thereby reestablishing legality.

In Angola it is the Pretoria regime which invades and occupies. In Angola it is the Pretoria regime which murders, sows grief, and spreads mourning. It is the Pretoria regime which destroys economic and social infrastructures. It is the Pretoria regime which destroys schools and hospitals, bridges and factories. We are facing a racist, colonialist, expansionist, bellicose, and terrorist regime. It is from this reality that imperialism is trying to divert the attention of the international community to concentrate it on the sham question of the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces. Our movement must not allow this maneuver which aims at destroying one of its members. Our movement must make every effort and use all means to put an immediate and unconditional end to the invasion and occupation of People's Republic of Angola territory.

Madam Chairman, like Israel in the Middle East, South Africa constitutes the main threat to peace in southern Africa. It is the cause of the state of war facing us. Both regimes are based on discrimination, racism, warmongering, and expansionism. These are two allies who mutually support and inspire each other. We must insist that the present escalation of war in southern Africa should not be transformed into a new and more dangerous Middle East. Regarding a colonialist, bellicose, expansionist, and hegemonistic regime which imperialism defines as its strategic ally and which it defines as a representative of Western civilization, the countries of the region have only two alternatives: independence or death. We fought and made the greatest sacrifices for the right to be free, independent, and sovereign.

We know no other choice apart from the intransigent defense of those rights. Our people love peace and independence and, therefore, we say we shall triumph. Apartheid has been described as a crime against all mankind. It is for this reason that in this struggle we count on the support of all peoples of the world.

We warmly hail the even more significant engagement of the international community in actively participating in the struggle against apartheid.

We recognize the political, diplomatic, material, and moral support that have been given increasingly by the United Nations and in particular by the socialist countries, by the Nordic countries, and by the Nonaligned Movement. In particular, we hail those nonaligned countries, which, though poor, do not hesitate to share with us the little they have by contributing toward the liquidation of apartheid. This overall support is not yet at the level needed to meet fully the needs of this great struggle. We therefore call for an increase and diversification of this support.

As members of the Nonaligned Movement, it is essential that we call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from People's Republic of Angola territory, reaffirm international support for SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, hasten the process of Namibia's independence within the framework of the UN decisions, reiterate the strongest condemnation of the hideous apartheid system, and reaffirm total support for the struggle of the South African people waged and led by the ANC for the creation of a nonracial and democratic state.

We must condemn the policy of aggression through armed banditry and make drastic measures to put an end to it by strengthening the defense capability of the frontline countries.

Madam Chairman, southern Africa is not the only seat of tension endangering peace. In the Middle East, Israel continues to occupy Arab territories and expand the creation of settlements into new territories which it intends to annex. The inalienable right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to the formation of an independent Palestinian state is being denied. In order to deny this right, Israel is using the most brutal forms of genocide typical of Nazi-fascism, as happened at Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon. Israel's arrogance and its bellicose policy [word indistinct] imperialism. That is why it has its [words indistinct].

When Israel invades and occupies, imperialism does not intervene to compel Israel to withdraw. It intervenes to legitimize the occupation by claiming to be a mediator that wants to establish peace between the occupier and the victim. As a result of the indignation of world opinion, the Zionist government circles themselves organize a sham enquiry which was intended no more than to absolve the Tel Aviv regime. The enquiry condemned neither the massacre nor the perpetrator of the genocide. This is the true nature of the activity of imperialism in the Middle East. We hail the PLO through our comrade in arms, Yasir 'Arafat, and the Palestinians for their just struggle for their sacred right to freedom and independence.

His exemplary struggle and resistance in Beirut has galvanized all progress- and peace-loving peoples and will continue to be a source of inspiration for all those fighting for liberty.

In Latin America, imperialist belligerence is increasing with the increase of peoples' struggle for liberty, social justice, peace and progress. [Words indistinct] is today taken back and (?made into a right) through the so-called [word indistinct] amendments. For a long time now the universally-condemned practice of interference in the internal affairs of other states has been viewed as a right. That is why it is no longer a surprise that soldiers, army officers, aircraft and bombs and millions of dollars should be sent to help the fascist junta of El Salvador to stifle the struggle of the people for liberty and democracy.

Likewise, the use of all forms of destabilization, including armed banditry, in a vain attempt to strangle Sandinist Nicaragua is no longer a surprise.

The economic blockade against Cuba, the occupation of Guantanamo and increasingly sophisticated forms of interference against that country continue.

As for Grenada, threats of economic blockade and invasion by mercenaries are increasing.

In Sahara, colonial occupation is continuing despite the fact that the SDAR is today a member of the OAU.

Its people have not experienced the peace to which they have a right. They cannot as yet combine their efforts toward national reconstruction and development. We demand an unconditional withdrawal of the forces of occupation of the Kingdom of Morocco from Saharan territory.

When we recall our past, the origin of our movement, the role of Indonesia in its struggle for independence comes to mind. Indonesia gained respect and admiration from peoples the world over, and particularly from peoples still under colonial domination. It won international standing when it became a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement. This was a fundamental contribution to the history of our movement. Particularly in the definition of the principles of nonalignment, namely the devotion to the right. [sentence as heard] For this reason, we cannot accept that Indonesia should deny the principles which it itself helped to bring about. We cannot accept that Indonesia should have become a colonial and annexationist power.

We are concerned about the situation in East Timor where the Mauber people are subjected to organized and systematic genocide carried out by the occupant and annexationist power. The rights to self-determination and independence of the Mauber people continue to be denied in flagrant violation of the (?principles) and resolutions of the United Nations and of our movement. The effective implementation of these rights must necessarily be established through the withdrawal of the annexationist forces of Indonesia and the fulfillment of the decision of our movement in Colombo and Havana.

We hail Fretilin, the legitimate representative of the Mauber people, for the victories [words indistinct] in the intensification of its struggle to expel the foreign occupationist force.

We also note with concern the development of moves aimed at postponing indefinitely the reunification of the Korean fatherland. The constructive proposals presented by the DPRK are a sure way to the reunification of divided Korea. The reunification of Korea corresponds to the most profound aspirations of its people and is an integral part of the struggle of the Nonaligned Movement for peace, progress, and peoples' happiness.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, as regards the international situation, the arms race is getting worse, especially nuclear arms. This arms race, resulting directly from the bellicose policy of imperialism, is an obstacle to the economic and social development of humanity. We, the developing countries, are already today the first victims of this race, and its continuation can only have the prospect of [words indistinct] humanity.

The principles of nonalignment demand that we all support and hail the efforts being made to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, halt arms escalation, reduce tension, and make detente the main aspect of international relations. We think that the recent proposals by the socialist countries of Europe constitute a good base for serious and constructive negotiations to avert the danger of war which is threatening humanity.

The transformation of the Indian Ocean into a nonnuclear zone of peace is one of the aspirations of our movement, an aspiration recognized by the OAU and the United Nations. Nevertheless, imperialist military bases continue to exist in the Indian Ocean, particularly on Diego Garcia, an integral part of the territory of Mauritius, thus constituting a continued threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in the region. It is the duty of the movement to strive by all available means to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. This is an important contribution to the efforts for general and comprehensive disarmament.

That is why the People's Republic of Mozambique fully supports the proposals by the president of the Republic of Madagascar, President Didier Ratsiraka. A particular responsibility lies with countries bordering on the Indian Ocean as well as the islands, which must make greater efforts to dismantle existing bases and ensure the noninstallation of new ones. Through their common or individual stands, these countries must endeavour to free the ocean, the islands and their coasts from the undesirable presence of imperialist military bases. We must ensure that the UN conference on the Indian Ocean proposed by the Nonaligned Movement takes place in 1984.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the attention and energy that we should concentrate exclusively on the struggle for liberty, independence, peace and progress, on the struggle against imperialist maneuvers and plots, this attention and energy are being wasted on conflicts between ourselves. Our attention should have been focused on our main enemy and such conflicts are objectively serving our enemy. It is our obligation, in the light of the fundamental principles of nonalignment, to find correct solutions to the existing conflicts within our midst. The painful conflict between Iraq and Iran has already taken the lives of Iraqi and Iranian people in numbers which only the grief-stricken and mourning widows, orphans and families of those killed can define. This conflict has already consumed (?billions) of dollars diverted from economic and social development. This conflict has already caused untold destruction and damage to economic and social infrastructures in both countries. We feel there is a need for all of us to find an urgent solution to this conflict. The Nonaligned Movement as well as each individual member must pursue with the necessary perseverance the efforts and initiatives already created.

On the equally worrying situation in Kampuchea, we must once again lament here that this country's seat remains vacant. It has always been our stand that this seat should be occupied by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This stand is determined by principles and ethics. It is the government of Penh [as heard] which brought to an end the systematic genocide of the people of Kampuchea. This is the legitimate government of the counry which exercises effective control in the country. But there are those who would like to see this seat occupied by the representatives of those who murdered the people of Kampuchea. We trust that wisdom and good sense will prevail and justice be done.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, in our address we have tried to examine some of the most burning issues now facing us, issues around which our activities must revolve. They are matters aimed at enabling the Nonaligned Movement to achieve the objectives for which it was formed. It is of paramount importance for each and every one of us to be loyal to the principles of nonalignment. We must not permit the dilution of our movement's raison d'etre.

We must not allow as members in our ranks those who in practice do not assume these principles. We must reject as impure those who divert from or flagrantly and continuously violate our principles. It is only in this way that the Nonaligned Movement will continue to have a raison d'etre. It is only in this way that our militancy will have some meaning.

To conclude our address, we want once again to express our appreciation to the people and Government of India for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded us and for the excellent organization of the proceedings of this seventh summit.

We once again reaffirm our full trust in Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, our sister and colleague in the struggle for the common ideals of our people, a leader of evident high international prestige. We are certain that she will always work with dedication to preserve the cohesion, purity, and strength of the Nonaligned Movement.

Esteemed sister, Indira Gandhi. In the pursuit of our ideals of nonalignment, you can always count on the support and active participation of the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Guided by India, we are certain that the Nonaligned Movement will keep alive the flame of liberty, independence, peace and liberty of peoples. This is the wish and hope of all peoples.

The struggle continues. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. [applause]

Central African Republic Delegate

LD082226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2102 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (TANJUG) -- Foreign Minister of the Central African Republic Gervil-Yambala, speaking in general debate at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit here on Tuesday, pointed out that the Movement of Non-alignment must maintain its non-bloc nature.

Gervil-Yambala recalled the principles of non-alignment determined at the first non-aligned conference in Belgrade and stressed that the movement would bring into question its survival if it became a bloc or linked itself to a bloc. At the same time, he added, the movement must respect the individuality of each country and keep its own unity.

According to Gervil-Yumbala, the fifth UNCTAD in Manila had betrayed the expectations due to the egoism and shortsightedness of developed countries. He hoped that the forthcoming sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade would devote special attention to urgent measures for settling the difficult problems facing especially the least developed countries.

The foreign minister of the Central African Republic, dwelling on the focal points of crisis in the world and expressing support to liberation movements, stated that the settlement of acute world problems such as Namibia, the Korean Peninsula, Afghanistan, etc. and a just peace "can only be achieved by the withdrawal of all foreign troops".

Gervil-Yambala insisted on actions to put into effect the UN decisions on Namibia's independence and expressed full support to SWAPO.

Sri Lankan President

BK091144 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Sri Lanka has proposed the setting up of a mission of Third World leaders to have direct talks with the industrialized nations to end the deadlock on global economic reforms.

Making this proposal at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi yesterday, President Jayewardene said that the mission to be led by the Indian prime minister should include about four other heads of state, who will have direct talks with leaders of industrialized countries. This mission would stress interdependence between industrial and developing countries and the consequent need to understand the Third World problems better.

Mr Jayewardene emphasized that no single country or group of countries, however strong and powerful, could shape the future course of their economies independent of the rest of the world. He added that further belt tightening in the developing world was not possible without considerable social strain.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ'S 9 MAR NONALIGNED SPEECH

BK101238 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1237 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Speech by President Ziaul Haq to the 9 March evening plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi -- live, delivered in English]

[Text] In the name of Allah, the most beneficient, the most merciful. Praise be to Allah, lord of the world. Blessing and peace be with him, said the last of the prophets. A verse from the Koran. [recites a verse from the Koran in Arabic] Help he one another in righteousness and piety; Help he not one another in sin and transgression. [words indistinct]

Mr Chairman, Majesties, Presidents, Prime Ministers, Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure, Mr Chairman, to extend through you to Madam Chairman our warm and cordial felicitations on her assumption of the high office of chairman of this conference. We are fully confident that under her able leadership the deliberations of the conference, as they already are, will continue to be conducted in the spirit of the historic commitments of the founding fathers of the Nonaligned Movement and come to a successful conclusion in furtherance of its fundamental principles and objectives. I should also like to welcome this opportunity to convey to her distinguished predecessor, His Excellency Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Republic of Cuba, our deep admiration for his invaluable services to the Nonaligned Movement as chairman during a troubled period in its history. His untiring efforts and contribution will be remembered for a long time to come. Here allow me also to express our profound appreciation and gratitude to the prime minister of India, her government and the hospitable people of India for the generous welcome accorded to us. We congratulate her on the excellent arrangements made for the summit, which is all the more praiseworthy in view of the very brief period that was available for preparation. My delegation and I, as we already are, will continue to extend our fullest cooperation at the conference to ensure its success and to consolidate the movement. In the strengthening of it, we all have a common interest.

I would like to convey Pakistan's greetings and felicitations to our new members who have joined our fraternity. The admission of Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia, and Vanuatu has not only added to the numerical strength of the movement but has also demonstrated that the movement has taken deeper root within the community of nations.

We look forward to forging a relationship of yet closer cooperation with their governments and their people in our common struggle to safeguard the integrity and promote the welfare of the members of the movement. Mr Chairman, the present summit is a historical one. It is historical in many ways. It is the seventh in line; it is being held in India; it is being held in New Delhi; and it is an august assembly of 101 members. But we should also note that, in fact, we are meeting at a time when the security of the countries belonging to the nonaligned world is seriously threatened. The contemporary international scene presents a (?haunting) spectacle of use of force in violation not only of the principles of nonalignment but also of the Charter of the United Nations and the universally recognized precept of international law. A number of states which are members of our movement have been victims of military intervention where others are confronted with all (?sorts of) intervention. Peace in the world is in jeopardy. All nations seem in danger as big powers lay claims to ever-widening spheres of influence.

The plight of the developing nations has also been acutely aggravated by the prevailing international economic situation. International peace and the economic development have become so closely interlinked, as we have heard during the last 3 days as well, that in today's world, one can no longer be considered in isolation from the other. The future and indeed the survival of mankind depends as much on progress toward peace as on advances in economic growth. The Nonaligned Movement must, therefore, renew its foremost commitment [words indistinct] framework of peace for promoting the social and economic well-being of the Third World.

Mr Chairman, I seek your indulgence to dwell at some length on the economic issues facing the Nonaligned Movement. The world economy today is trapped in a crisis of magnitude and duration the like of which has rarely been witnessed in modern economic history. The developed countries of the North are confronted with stagnation in economic output and as a consequence with unprecedented levels of unemployment. This stagnation has sharply hit the world trade which, in fact, declined last year for the first time in the postwar period. The longer that recession persists the more difficult it will be to bring about economic recovery. Unless industrialized nations act with urgency and reshape their economies, radical measures will be needed to restore stability of growth which characterized them preceding 2 and 1/2 decades.

Since the world economies are increasingly interdependent, the impact of the crisis of the North has spread into the countries of the South, where even the existing meager subsistence level of the people is in jeopardy. The rate of the economic growth has fallen behind that of population in several countries. The [words indistinct] has diminished and in many cases are even more than the outflows on account of debt servicing. The growing protectionism is increasingly denying our countries access to the markets of the North. The cumulative results of this development is manifesting itself in the rapid pace at which the hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries are falling victims to hunger, malnutrition and disease. There are many lessons to be learned from this sad state of affairs, but the central theme is this: that the economic destinies of the North and the South have become closely interdependent. Rather than be obsessed with the single domestic concern such as inflation, industrialized countries have a responsibility to the world for conducting their economic policies in a more balanced and a considerate manner. The North cannot win its battle for economic revival and the South is (?burdened) for economic survival through mutual confrontation. Both sides can gain only through cooperation. The time has come that we replace recrimination with a call for reconciliation. Our position on various issues pertaining to the North-South relationship had been adequately set out before.

Our struggle for equity and justice in the world economic order must never be allowed to fade. We must not let the present stalemate in the global negotiations turn into a permanent deadlock. There is too much at stake and time is fast running out. We can no longer afford to be preoccupied with modalities of voicing grievances or registering protests. We must act and act decisively and speedily. Let us, therefore, attempt to move forward, taking up less complex and more practical issues with the industrialized countries and proceeding gradually but confidently toward more complicated and intractable issues.

It is in this spirit that I would like to share some thoughts with you on possible elements of global economic cooperation. These are, firstly, for the revival of the North and the survival of the South. The developed countries, which have material and technological superiority over the developing countries, should collectively dismantle all barriers to free trade. Secondly, for resolving the gigantic problem of international debts, by the North as well as the South the two should evolve, by common agreement, an orderly and equitable system of debt management. Thirdly, the South should accept the need for better economic management and efficient utilization of its own national resources. It must increasingly mobilize its own creative energy both on a national and on a collective basis and, for this purpose, the summit may consider a very earnest appeal, Mr Chairman, of calling upon the ablest minds from within the nonaligned world to prepare a concrete blueprint for a South-South cooperation. Pakistan will be honored to contribute from the talent that it has. Fourthly, it is necessary that all countries give full support to a concept of multilateralism and to increasing the capacity of the international financial institutions to enable them to play a more effective role in initiating world economic recovery and in accelerating the economic advance of the developing countries. Fifth and lastly, in view of the huge and urgent needs of the developing countries for energy investments, serious consideration must be given to set up arrangements and compassing [as heard] contributions from governments, private banks and supplies of equipment for financing the capital intensive and technologically complex projects in the energy sectors.

Mr Chairman, the elements that I have outlined need to be refined, elaborated and summed up with a view to fostering the endorsement of issues and proposals where the meeting of the minds between the North and the South is likely at the present moment. Once an accord on some aspects of North-South cooperation is reached and an atmosphere of good will and rapport built up, I am confident that they will witness progress in all other areas as well. I will suggest that the summit should be tied to set up a committee of experts which should be entrusted with the task of giving a shape to the proposals and approaches conducive to a constructive dialogue with the countries of the North. In this context the positive and practical ideas presented by Madam Gandhi, prime minister of India and chairman of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, in her inaugural address provided sound and constructive basis for a cooperative approach to North-South issues. The critical problems of the world economy are a matter of profound concern to developed as well as developing states. It is only through joint action can we find solution to a common crisis facing all the nations of the world. Even though the high expectations generated by the Cancun summit have yet to be realized, such conferences in our opinion should be convened on a regular basis so that they learn the much needed sense of urgency, continuity and [word indistinct] our economic deliberations at the highest level.

Turning to the crucial issues of peace and security, may I be permitted first to urge this summit to reflect whether it is more important to stand firm on the lofty ground of principles than to seek the [word indistinct] ground of expediency.

If principles are compromised to serve the individual interests of (?a few), the movement can at best have memories of the past but not visions of the future. We must speak out boldly and act collectively whenever the movement's principles are violated from whatever quarter. It is collective strength that will endow the Nonaligned Movement with a sense of history as well as of destiny. We must frame ourselves into a cohesive entity, united in our resolve to stand by the principles and support any member who has suffered a wrong.

There are several directions from which peace and security are threatened. In this context, the unresolved situation in the Middle East constitutes the most serious impediment to world peace -- a danger that could well lead to a major catastrophe. This conflict, the history of which is too well-known for its repetition, has been marked by continued aggression against Arab people of which Lebanon is the latest victim. In the process all principles of international law and norms of international conduct have been defined and the Charter of the United Nations violated. There can be no solution to this problem until the deep injustices perpetrated upon the Palestinians are undone. A durable solution can only be achieved through the restitution to the Palestinians of their inalienable rights, including the right of self-determination and an independent state in Palestine and by Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Al-Quds.

The moral of history has evidently been lost on Israel. It has been humanity's experience repeated through the ages that the oppressors have invariably been forced to yield to valor of the oppressed. It is our conviction that the future will only reaffirm the lessons of the past. Pakistan salutes to the brave Palestinians who through their heroism and sacrifice have provided testimony to the irrefutable justice of their cause and the indomitable spirit of their determination to live as free men in a state of their own.

Here I would also like to pay a tribute to the wisdom and reason of the Arab heads of state. The comprehensive proposals adopted by them at the Fes conference have provided a major initiative for the establishment of durable peace in this war-ravaged region. [Words indistinct] yet again the sincerity of the desire of the whole world and the Palestinians for a peace with dignity and honor. It is our fervent hope that the Nonaligned Movement will offer its wholehearted support to this plan which contains all the essential elements to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The people of another independent nonaligned country are also in the throes of a conflict forced upon them. Afghanistan has been subjected to foreign armed intervention. Here the [word indistinct] has been reinforced that sheer might cannot break the will of the people determined to preserve their independence. It is our firm belief that consistent with the principled position adopted at the nonaligned ministerial meetings in New Delhi and Havana, this conference will reaffirm in unequivocal terms its support to the valiant people of Afghanistan. Forthright views have been expressed by many distinguished leaders of this conference, which demonstrate the solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement with the (?hardest) struggle of the people of Afghanistan. The statement of the distinguished prime minister of Malaysia yesterday was practical and (?noble) as it was the (?finest) interpretation of the principles of our movement.

The essential elements of peaceful settlement of the Afghan crisis are: the withdrawal of foreign forces, (?restoration of a neutral) and independent status of Afghanistan, the acceptance of the right of the Afghan people to choose their own social and economic and political systems and the voluntary return to their homes of the Afghan refugees under conditions of safety and honor.

This [words indistinct] that has received the overwhelming support of the United Nations, the Islamic Conference and, indeed, the Nonaligned Movement itself.

It is within these parameters that Pakistan is engaged in sincere efforts for seeking a political settlement of the Afghan problem and is now associated in the process of indirect negotiations through the intermediary of the UN secretary general's personal representative of Afghanistan.

The most tragic consequence of the Afghan crisis has been the exodus of millions of innocent men, women and children who have been forced to flee their hearths and homes to seek refuge beyond the borders of their own country. In fulfillment of an Islamic and human obligation, Pakistan has provided relief and succor to this unfortunate mass of uprooted humamity. I will not exaggerate to say that it is estimated that today one out of every five Afghanis is a refugee in Pakistan. However, in the fulfillment of our obligation we have scrupulously adhered to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. It is [word indistinct] unfair and factually incorrect to place any other construction upon the (?soley) humanitarian assistance we have extended to the Afghanistan refugees. Similar to the tragedy of Afghanistan is the situation in Kampuchea. This is yet another instance of a nonaligned country having been subjected to foreign military intervention. The irony is that suffering and indignity are being inflicted on the pretext of alleviating earlier violations of human rights in that country. Were military intervention, camouflage behind the pretext of humanitarian considerations, to be accepted, the smaller states will find themselves at the [word indistinct] mercy of powerful neighbors. The Nonaligned Movement must raise its voice of protest and exert itself to ensure the early withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and to enable its people to determine their destiny free from outside intervention.

Mr Chairman, yet another very disturbing issue concerning peace and security is the continuation of war between Iran and Iraq. Not only has this conflict resulted in enormous human and material losses to the two countries, its prolongation is fraught with grave dangers for the stability of the entire region. Pakistan as a friend of both Iran and Iraq has spared no effort to facilitate an early cessation of hostility between the two warring countries. We remain steadfast in our resolve to extend our fullest support to all initiatives, including those of the Islamic countries, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations in helping to bring this tragic conflict to an end.

Mr Chairman, since the cooperation of the nonaligned members is a movement and a movement gets impetus from its members, its members, individually and collectively, have an obligation. I feel it necessary that I shall lay on the Pakistan's obligation. And it is for this reason that before this distinguished gathering I would also like to refer to the obligation that Pakistan is trying to fulfill -- in fulfilling -- in improving the relations, the climate of relations, between Pakistan and India. [sentence as heard] We in Pakistan are profoundly gratified that the development of our bilateral ties, which is vital to the stability of the region, has got off to an auspicious start following the meeting with Madame Gandhi last November. I would also be on record to offer my gratitude to Madame Gandhi personally and to her government for the wholehearted support, cooperation and understanding that we have received in this context. Our efforts, without their cooperation, would not have been able to achieve the results that we have. May I take this opportunity of reaffirming Pakistan's resolve to pursue this process to a successful conclusion.

Our two countries must break the shackles of doubt and suspicion that has prevented them in the past from developing close and amicable relations. Let us devote our energies for building bridges of understanding. Let not the past cast its shadow on the future. With faith and confidence in each other, we shall raise ourselves (?to a new height) of good neighborly relations. We shall also [words indistinct] with the hope and desire of our people to forge an enduring relationship based on sovereign equality, national independence, noninterference and mutual respect. In the same spirit we shall find a just settlement of the problem of Uammu and Kashmir. The Nonaligned Movement has spearheaded the anticolonial struggle that led to the freedom of the vast majority of its members. It has continued to espouse the cause of those who have yet to attain freedom. We must resolutely persist in our support to the valiant people of Namibia and Azania for self-determination and independence. The hope for a peaceful (?assertion) to independence of Namibia are being subverted through continued illegal occupation by Pretoria's minority racist regime. It is indeed unfortunate that this regime continues to receive sustence from certain countries which maintain extensive diplomatic, military and trade links with it. Pakistan stands alongside the frontline states, which have been subjected to aggression by South Africa and support wholeheartedly their liberation movement. This summit must urged the adoption of effective measures by the United Nations, including the imposition of economic and military sanctions against the regime in Pretoria to ensure the early independence of Namibia and the attainment by the people of Azania of their inherent right to self-rule.

The most serious and (?all-pervasive) threat to the security of the world stems from the awesome nuclear arsenal held by some states. The immediate task before the international community and also the Nonaligned Movement is to initiate measures to contain and ultimately eliminate the threat of nuclear annihilation. We must seek to persuade the nuclear powers to divert the vast invaluable resources, (?only) being squandered in the acquisition of yet more sophisticated and destructive weapons systems, toward the economic development and prosperity of their own people and, indeed, of the rest of mankind. The choices are [word indistinct] and it must be our endeavor to ensure that the world chooses peace over war, development over destruction and accomodation over confrontation. We believe that the message of this summit to the rest of the world must be that the nonaligned countries will strive for cooperation rather than conflict and we expect our partners in the industrialized world to share in equal measures the responsibility for ensuring a dignified life free from want, deprivation and exploitation for the whole mankind.

My country pledges itself to the fundamental principles of nonalignment and reaffirms its determination to the members of this conference and to the rest of the international community to promote the objectives of peace, amity and good will which alone can provide the environment conducive to the orderly development of all nations of the world. May God almighty grant us the necessary strength and vision to realize the noble objectives of the Nonaligned Movement.

Let me conclude my speech with a verse from the holy Koran. [Zia reads a verse in Arabic]

FREEDOM FIGHTERS TESTIFY AT INTERNATIONAL HEARING

NC142109 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Oslo, March 14 (AFP) -- Cuban, Bulgarian and Vietnamese troops are assisting the Soviet Army in Afghanistan, evidence presented at the international Afghanistan hearing here revealed today.

[Word indistinct] year-old engineer turned freedom fighter who identified himself as Abdur Rahim said a large number of Cubans were killed in clashes with members of the Afghan resistance. A Vietnamese unit is based in Kabul airport, while Bulgarian troops patrol Afghanistan's oil and gas fields, he said.

Afghan children were forcibly sent to the Soviet Union for political indoctrination to form "a new generation of Afghans susceptible to Soviet propaganda," Mr Abdur Rahim said.

Nazir Ahmad Farouqi, another freedom fighter, told the hearing how he carried French doctor Phillippe Augoyard through the snow for three hours after a battle in which he claimed 300 Soviet soldiers were killed. Mr Farouqi said he had to abandon Dr Augoyard in a village. The physician was just sentenced to eight years in prison by a Kabul court.

Several witnesses described how the Soviet Army forced civilians to flee their homes by making the countryside uninhabitable.

Another French physician, Gilles Albanel, said many of the Afghans who fled to Pakistan suffered severe frostbite that made amputations necessary.

Mr Abdur Rahim said he joined the resistance after he saw a Soviet tank unit force 50 Afghan women into a river, where they drowned, many of them clutching their babies.

Among witnesses to appear tomorrow before a panel of experts is former Colonel Ayub Assil of the Afghan Government forces who defected to the guerrillas.

One Soviet soldier who defected and was to be heard here reportedly disappeared last week in Pakistan.

KARMAL SOLDIERS JOIN MUJAHIDIN IN HERAT PROVINCE

BK150622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, about 32 soldiers of the Karmal administration joined mujahidin groups during two differnt clashes in Herat Province. Two Soviet tanks were also damaged in these clashes. In (Pir Sharif) the mujahidin are also reported to have killed the Fatherland National Front chief and local chief of Khad, the Karmal administration's national intelligence department.

ERSHAD COMMENTS ON LOCAL BODIES ELECTIONS

BK141252 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The chief martial law administrator [CMLA], Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, has declared that election of thana parishad [police station council] will be held on a national basis by the end of this year. Addressing representatives from local government and cooperative institutions of Dhaka division at the deaf and dumb center of Shere Bangla Nagar in Dhaka today, Gen Ershad said the election will not be held on party basis, but on the basis of participation by the honest, sincere, and dedicated persons. He called upon the people to elect such persons as they (?will be) able to should responsibility of building a new Bangladesh. Peace and discipline are essential to achieve this objective, he added.

The CMLA said the new upgrade thanas will be renamed as subdistricts and steps in this respect are being taken. The CMLA said as a part of the government's plan to ensure people's participation in the administration, each thanas administration will be given an additional amount of 5 million taka next year to enable them to work out and implement independently their own development programs. The amount will be outside the normal development program of the government.

Referring to the decentralization of the administration, Gen Ershad said the new scheme of upgrade thanas is aimed at developing the lot of the rural people. He said chairman of the thana parishad will be directly elected by the people. Days of palace politics and politics of personality cult are gone and we have to take politics to the rural people to remove their sufferings, poverty, and frustration. He called upon the people to cooperate with the government in its drive to wipe out corruption and malpractice from all stages of national life. He also asked them to help the government implement the programs which aim at making the country self-reliant in every field.

Emphasizing the need for popularizing the family planning program, he called upon the people to strive hard to check the population boom, otherwise the fate of the entire nation will be at jeopardy.

Referring to the nonaligned summit, the CMLA said delegates from various countries have shown keen interest in our development efforts, including the program for the decentralization of administration. The meeting, also addressed by the minister for local administration, rural developmemt, and cooperatives, Mr Mahbubur Rahman, was attended by thousands of representatives from the local government and cooperative institutions under the five district of Dhaka division and also leading personalities. The zone law administrator, Zone A. Major General Abdur Rahman was present on the occasion.

MINISTERS COMMENT ON SITUATION IN ASSAM

Home Minister Sethi

BK1416Z2 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Home Minister P.C. Sethi categorically stated in the Lok Sabha today that there is no question of the dissolution of the Assam assembly or dismissal of the ministry. Such an act will mean submission to a reign of terror and (?violence).

Sethi, who visited Assam on Friday and Saturday last to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation, said there has been no major incidents in the last 10 days, although tension still persists in some areas. He conceded that it will take some time before complete normalcy is restored.

The home minister's lengthy statement came before the house special discussion on incidents in Assam. Initiating the debate, Ramvilas Paswan, Janata, demanded immediate dissolution of the assembly and the dismissal of the state government.

In a well-documented statement, Sethi made three major points: He said the agitation by the All Assam Students Union and the Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Action Council] was in reality directed against all outsiders, whether they were Indian citizens or foreigners. Despite claims by the agitators that the movement was non-violent, violence has been the main weapon used since 1979 till the recent elections. Dismissing the debate about the legitimacy of the assembly and the government, Sethi pointed out that despite determined efforts to terrorize, the people of Assam showed courage in coming out to vote. The average voting worked out to about 33 percent.

Referring to the relief measures, Sethi said there are about 300,000 people in various refugee camps in Assam. Besides providing them rice, pulses, salt and edible oil, the government is giving a rehabilitation grant of 5,000 rupees per family. It has also been decided to give 5,000 rupees per person to the families of those killed. In Neolie, all the refugees in the camp have gone back to start reconstruction. Sethi said that about 14,000 refugees have gone over to West Bengal. The center will reimburse the expenditure on them to the West Bengal government. Twenty thousand refugees have also gone to Arunachal Pradesh. The Assam Government is taking all measures to bring back all the refugees to their villages.

During the debate, the ruling party members maintained that elections in Assam were held in accordance with Constitution and in a free and fair manner. They accused some opposition parties of instigating the agitators to continue their agitation and not to vote during the elections. The ruling party members urged the government to constantly monitor the situation and take appropriate action against forces responsible for fomenting trouble in the state.

A suggestion was made to strengthen the intelligence network to find out the trouble prone areas for taking precautionary measures. The need for accelerating the economic development of the state was also stressed.

Some opposition members alleged that elections were not held in a free and fair manner. They demanded the dissolution of the state assembly and imposition of president's rule. They alleged that relief camps have not been adequately stocked with food and medicine.

In a brief intervention, Law Minister Jagannath Kaushal categorically denied that the chief election commissioner had suggested to the government to postpone elections in Assam after the first round of polling in the state. He regretted that in spite of the home minister clarifying the position that no such letter was received. Atal Bihar Vajpayee, Bharatiya Janata Party; Ramvilas Paswan, Janata, were referring to it only to mislead the house. The law minister asserted that the election commission had not sent any such letter to the government.

Replying to the debate, Home Minister P.C. Sethi said that the state government in Assam is appointing a high-level administrative enquiry committee to go into the matter of recent disturbances. He justified the deployment of the Army and said that it is assisting the civil administration. Local peace committees are also being formed to restore normalcy. The home minister called for cooperation of all parties to help the government in restoring peace and tranquillity in the state.

Assam Chief Minister

BK150323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] The Assam chief minister, Mr Hiteshwar Saikia, has called upon the state senior officials to make all out efforts for the rehabilitation of the affected people and ensure normal conditions well ahead of the coming agricultural season. Addressing them at Dispur, the chief minister said the farmers were affected most. The chief minister said that every possible step should be taken to put the state back on the road. He stressed the need for discipline in administration.

The chief minister said there has been improvement in the situation in the state but he cautioned that there should be no slackening of efforts to contain and quell violence as certain elements are still trying to create tension in some areas.

Meanwhile, the affected people in different villages have started reconstruction of their houses with the assistance of the Assam police personnel. Senior police officials are touring the affected districts to supervise security and rehabilitation measures.

DEATHS, INJURIES CITED IN ANDHRA PRADESH INCIDENT

BK150302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] According to agency reports, three persons were killed and six others injured when police opened fire on a group of tobacco growers who turned violent at (Sangapur) in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh. A police inspector and a constable were injured in stone throwing. The tobacco growers have been agitating for remunerative price for tobacco.

KARACHI, ENGINEERING UNIVERSITIES CLOSED

BK141537 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The Sind Government, in consultation with university authorities, has decided to close Karachi University and the (N.A.D.) Engineering University until further notice. A press note issued by the local administration in Karachi today said that the action has been taken in view of the illegal activities of a certain group of students which created considerable difficulties for the common people.

STUDENT RALLIES, DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

GF131134 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 13 Mar 83 p 1

[By correspondent]

[Text] Karachi -- Supporters of the Islami Jamiat-i-Tulaba, student wing of the right-wing Jamaat-i-Islami, held rallies and demonstrations and disrupted traffic in many cities of Pakistan yesterday.

The country-wide protest was announced earlier by Jamiat students to press for the acceptance of their demand for withdrawal of a murder case against six fellow students.

In Karachi, police arrested five students who made a bonfire on the national highway in Malir and threatened to put a government bus on fire. Thirty others were held from other parts of the city and more arrests were likely at night.

Police fired several rounds of teargas shells to protect government buses at the Karachi University campus.

BRIEFS

NEW NAVAL CHIEF -- Rear Admiral (Tariq Kamal Khan) has been appointed as the chief of naval staff of the Pakistan Navy. He replaced Admiral Karamat Rahman Niaz, who is proceeding on retirement on completion of his tenure on 21 March. Rear Adm (Tariq Kamal Khan), who is at present commander of Pakistan naval establishment in Karachi, will take over as chief of Naval staff in the rank of vice admiral. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Mar 83 BK]

PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- Pakistan and Bulgaria signed in Islamabad on 28 February a commodity exchange protocol involving a turnover of $72 million. Under the protocol Pakistan will export to Bulgaria raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton textiles, readymade garments, and leather goods worth $36 million. The import from Bulgaria will include pesticides, fertilizers, electrical equipment, and industrial electronics and telecommunication equipment. The protocol followed a week-long deliberations with the seven-member Bulgarian delegation. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Feb 83 BK]

MUSAVI 12 MARCH NEWS CONFERENCE ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD131230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 83

[News conference with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi by unidentified correspondents in Tehran on 12 March -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, you headed the Iranian delegation the recent Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi. At the end of the conference, a resolution was adopted in which the most important issue was the war. According to the latest reports, a group of experts is due to release a separate resolution in New Delhi today in connection with the imposed war. If this resolution contains anything of importance, what effect do you think it will have on the future of the imposed war?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One of the most fundamental issues discussed on the fringes of the official session was the issue of the imposed war against our Islamic Revolution. Naturally, because of the importance of the outcome of this war for the future of the region and the world, we witnessed different reactions. A group of countries tried to enhance its political prestige and reputation by encouraging the establishment of a cease-fire and peace. Another group, we felt, under the influence of countries outside the conference, wanted to end the war with a peace that we would call a peace worse than war. Another group, which might have been well-intentioned, urged us in the same direction. Our delegation was forced to face all these groups and to stop all these moves with explanations, revelations, strong stances, and justice-seeking arguments. Any proposal that might undermine our rights would not have a good result for us. However, we announced from the very beginning that we would gauge our decisions by our own principles and not by the views of international organizations.

In this respect, our minds were at rest and we were sure that no political pressure or climate could make us change our minds about what we consider to be right. Nevertheless, this was just like a warfront and we had to stand our ground. Fortunately, with the various activities that our delegation was involved in at different levels, several contacts were made. These contacts are not reflected in the press but in practice all decisions made and all the points mentioned in the resolution are the results of extensive activities, committee meetings, and high-level political meetings.

We succeeded in foiling all efforts made by Iraq and other powers. In fact, our achievement was that the resolution passed by the conference, although not condemning Iraq, doesn't support it either. This was viewed as a great victory for us there.

Of course, besides this, other issues were discussed. As the media show, when a government or governments sacrifice all their political prestige and quality to insert a specifically worded sentence in a resolution, or to have it approved by the conference, and do all they can to achieve their aim, such an effort is regarded as a policy pursued only by that government in question, while others regard it as a policy with adverse effects. Iraq had to put up with this repeatedly. In one of the conference committees discussing the final resolution and the issue of peace, whether someone be in charge of a followup or whether this issue will be taken up by a group of political officials of various countries, they had reached such a state of weakness that their top delegation members were instructed by Tariq 'Aziz for example to intervene, to encourage them to sit down and make a decision in favor of Iraq.

The next issue was the eighth nonaligned session. Five or 6 months ago, as a result of our foreign policy and after the final decision to move the venue of the seventh session from Baghdad to New Delhi, the Iraqis started making a determined effort. At that time, it looked very doubtful that we would succeed, especially since Iraq tried to pretend that it was the oppressed party. That was especially important to Iraq and the resultant decision was a great blow. Of course, Iraq had intended to take advantage of the circumstances, but as a result of our continuous efforts, activities, contacts, and explanations of the situation to our brothers in New Delhi, we succeeded in postponing the decision on a venue until 1985.

In achieving this, our brothers in New Delhi had to face a lot of ups and downs. When I left New Delhi, I thought the issue was settled. But when I arrived back, Mr Velayati phoned me to tell me that the issue was once again to be brought up at the general meeting. He had this difficulty to face and I must state here that our delegation, pursuing a determined school of thought, made an uncompromising stand on everything that went against the principles of our revolution and did not get involved in any kind of politiking whatsoever. We took this stand in its entirety to New Delhi and countries who tried in one way or another to participate actively, came to realize that Iran's delegation had no desire to play politics and was serious in its approach toward the issues. Such a stance in itself, in our view, left a good impression at the conference and on the summit's decisions concerning the Iran-Iraq war.

[Question] At the seventh session of the nonaligned countries, the Economic Committee will make decisions in connection with economic crises in the Third World and the banking debts of these countries. Would you please tell us what points should be taken into consideration when dealing with the economic difficulties of member countries and to what extent do these crises originate from abroad, if one considers events at the recent OPEC session? What are the views held by the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation in connection with the crises in the Third World?

[Answer] In my official address, I commented on these economic crises and the pressures exerted by the superpowers. At the conference, it was said that there should be a South-South dialogue instead of a North-South dialogue so that economic relations among the Third World countries could be expanded. We put foward specific proposals. We think it will take some time before these revolutionary, constructive, and beneficial [word indistinct] are established. One of these proposals is the formation of a nonaligned bank. We proposed that the foreign exchange arising from oil income, in the case of petroleum exporting countries, be deposited in a bank and be used for Third World countries. This can have an immense political and economic dimension. The political dimension would be to increase the will of these countries to become independent. This proposal also would improve our ability to confront the superpowers. On the other hand, it shows a healthy economic attitude which will be a positive aid to the progress of the Third World, which is hampered by the lack of investment.

[Question] During the 4 years since the victory of the Islamic Revolution and especially in the current year, which will end in a few days, many points have been raised in connection with the implementation of social justice, especially its economic dimension. Could you please tell us if one can be hopeful about the government taking a practical and fundamental step in this direction in the new year?

[Answer] Social justice, or to use the correct term, Islamic justice, is an integral part of the Islamic identity of our revolution. Naturally, our system should move and take steps in this direction. But, the implementation of social justice and the extension of this Islamic justice is not an issue to do strictly with the government. This is reflected in our society and involves all the institutions of the Islamic Republic, on the one hand, and the general will of the people and the revolutionary organizations on the other. The government has announced its intention to move in this direction as part of its economic plans. I am hopeful that in the coming year we will pursue this path even more. Of course, I have to state here that there are still unresolved issues in our economic affairs and naturally our revolution and our system should make decisions to clarify them. Making these decisions, as I pointed out, is not up to the government.

[Question] There have been efforts to expel subservient countries like Egypt and Jordan from the Nonaligned Movement. What steps have been taken to stop the influence of the superpowers? With the pressure to influence the work of this movement, how do you view the future of the movement and is there hope, in your opinion, that with the change of leadership within the movement, the movement will go back to its original goals and principles?

[Answer] I had a meeting with Nyerere, president of Tanzania, who is one of the progressive leaders of Africa and has a good reputation. His excellency's opinion about the Nonaligned Movement was that Africa is a weak continent whereas Asia is not. Asia has many big countries, many news agencies, and many mouthpieces on a world scale. The only platform Africa has to make itself heard is the Nonaligned Movement. This is a reality which we were able to see for ourselves. Of course, we approach the movement from another position. As has been repeatedly announced by our brothers here, we view the movement as a combination of different tendencies.

If independent countries, the really independent countries -- of course, here we consider the relevant as well as the peripheral aspects of the issue -- take the Nonaligned Movement seriously, in a positive sense, then one can be hopeful about being able to reject diviationist tendencies. However, in the present situation, this is not the case. At present, the nature of the movement is not such that it can make decisive and destiny-shaping decisions in connection with Third World countries. On the fringes of this conference, there were meetings beneficial to Third World countries.

[Question] The petroleum minister of the Islamic Republic, Brother Gharazi, agreed at the OPEC ministers conference in London to a 1 million barrel reduction in Iran's oil production. Could you please explain the effect this move by the Islamic Republic will have on OPEC?

[Answer] This is a courageous and generous move by our country since the unity of OPEC is in the interest of the oil-producing countries and will be harmful to the superpowers. But there are other OPEC issues under consideration including issues related to Nigerian oil production which has naturally affected the outcome of negotiations. Our policies with respect to oil are very clear and generally seek to defend the interests of our Islamic Revolution and to defend the former $34 price for oil, or thereabouts. In this connection, we believe even at the cost of reducing the level of production in all countries, where our country volunteered to take the first step and proposed this, we should keep the price stable. The negotiations are still going on and the conference has not made a final decision.

[Question] Would you please tell us which countries you contacted more than others and which countries were more in line with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and how beneficial these meetings were for the Islamic Republic of Iran?

[Answer] As I said last night, I had about 18 official meetings and Mr Velayati's meetings with foreign affairs ministers from other delegations were even more numerous. Our delegation made many more contacts with various delegations. These meetings gave us an opportunity to explain the stances of our revolution. At official meetings, our relations with these countries and frameworks to strengthen our relations and expand them were planned and decided upon. We had many beneficial and constructive meetings in this respect. Following this conference, you will be a witness that we will send delegations from our country to other countries or receive delegations from other countries in our country. One of the main trends in our foreign policy is making contacts and expanding our relations with Africa. And at this conference, we succeeded in establishing sound foundations in this respect. We made contacts with the majority of African leaders, that is to say, all those who are independent, and sowed the seeds for our future relations with these countries. We believe these contacts will be beneficial.

We contacted officials and leaders of Islamic countries and this was very beneficial for us. We made contacts with Latin American countries like Nicaragua and two or three other countries which have independent tendencies and we had constructive discussions. Decisions were made to expand our relations and ties with them. All in all, the meetings we had there, I believe, will provide new infrastructures for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to expand our relations with the outside world.

[Question] At this conference, how far could the reactionary Arab countries and politically frustrated governments like Mubarak's regime succeed in setting forth the policies of the superpowers during the course of the conference? What is your view of the policies followed by the progressive and major countries of the movement?

[Answer] As I pointed out, at this conference, there were many different teams and each tried to expand its relations with other countries in order to make more friends and to solve its problems or to make certain agreements and this was quite obvious. For example, Husni Mubarak, who is forever trying to get leaders of different countries to go and meet him in Egypt, was sitting there with peace of mind, talking to other leaders and making decisions. Naturally, this can lead to a situation in future when Egypt's presence would be increasingly felt in the Arab political arena. That is to say, all the barriers which existed previously and which were broken only by Iraq, because of all those disgraceful events and its reactionary nature and its subservience to America, were broken by other countries as well because of this conference. [sentence as heard]

[Question] The resolution passed by the conference did not raise the question of the Soviet agression against Afghanistan and only condemned the policies of the United States, especially in the Middle East region. From where does this conservative approach originate?

[Answer] This conservative approach originates from the weakness of the Third World countries when faced with the oppressive powers of the world, on one hand, and the lack of uniformity in the Nonaligned Conference, on the other. As I pointed out, there is Morocco and Jordan's Husayn and there is the line with a tendency to the left in its real sense [as heard] and Afghanistan in a sense. That is why under such circumstances, to protect the conference, all slogans and official announcements seem trite and become very diluted in order to make it possible for them to be released. And therefore, whatever we see with regard to the resolution, nothing is articulate.

This is one problem. The other thing, which is most important, is the prestige that our system gained and which is a concomitant of the revolutionary fervor of our people and our nation and stems from our stance vis-a-vis the Afghan issue. Some of the speeches were as articulate and lucid, none of the stances so clear on the issue of Afghanistan as that of our country.

[Question] What proposals were made at the conference regarding the war imposed on Iran by Iraq? Which countries made these proposals and could you elaborate on the fundamental lines and axes propounded by the Islamic Republic of Iran in response?

[Answer] As I said in the beginning, there were various proposals. Some of these backfired on Iraq and other countries. A text had been drafted for the resolution team and it was a call for peace and a cease-fire. It was an attempt to formulate what was to be included in the resolution for approval by the heads of delegations within a framework for the solution of the problem of Iraq with the mediation of India. It was something for which we were under great pressure from other countries. Another clause which had been included in the text for example was an immediate cease-fire in accordance with the resolution of the Security Council as "not approved." [sentence as heard]

When this proposal was not approved by the Iranian delegation despite Iraq's request, it was also mentioned that if it were approved, the problem of the condemnation of the Iraqi regime as the aggressor, the payment of reparations should also have been included. This should have also been done. Very well, one thing had been given by them and one thing we had demanded. It is natural when there are such conflicting opinions. The problem is considered in the Political Committees according to the rules and the (?policy) of their work. This is what took up the time of our members for 2 or 3 nights and caused intensive activity among representatives throughout the conference, deciding what should be included and what should not.

In the end, when we were in the hotel, some friends of ours, the leaders of some countries, telephoned and said a dangerous text, probably to the detriment of Iran may be ratified, possibly the text of the Security Council resolution. Of course, we did not consider it dangerous. But anyway it was not desirable. Our brothers, that is, our friends, took certain steps so that the way for...[sentence incomplete] and that our dignity and (?stance) may be upheld and we said that if the whole organization wants to take a position against our revolution, there is no reason for us to (?agree) or that we should remain (?members) of the Nonaligned Movement. This could only be accepted if they follow a just course and act accordingly.

We said our final decision is that we have our own resolution. That is, our delegation as well as the others busied themselves and we managed to resolve the issue following frantic and extensive discussions. The resolution was presented to the conference secretariat by a member of the Iranian delegation at the same session attended by Dr Velayati.

There was also another issue in that eighth session and the result (?is now) apparent. I don't have precise information right now but evidently the problems have been resolved in a way that the movement will appoint India as the chairman to follow the issue of the Iran-Iraq war and peace in this extent.

We welcome this and in our opinion it is not undesirable that a mediation committee like the previous ones should come and we will explain our position, our problems and our conditions, which we had announced earlier. These are acceptable to us, but no other framework was proposed -- like there should be a cease-fire first and then the UN representatives should come and that, in certain areas, the forces should return, and so on. These proposals were rejected despite the untiring efforts of our brothers.

[Question] With regard to the presence of the reactionary heads of states affiliated with the superpowers in the latest (?session) and the overall meetings and consultations and agreements on the sidelines which characterized the discussions at the conference, do you think that the Nonaligned Movement has become a confluence of strategy for the meetings of the reactionaries in which the elements affiliated with world oppression can sabotage the fundamental principles of the movement?

[Answer] We have no such impression. The nature of the conference at present indicates that this conference is extremely useful especially for the Third World countries, whether from the point of view of their links with each other or the decisions made or the influence it had in the world, this movement is growing. It is a fact that certain events do take place, certain confrontations do take place, and discussions are there as I noted earlier. Men like Husni Mubarak and others who names I do not wish to disclose were angling for their private interests and their own ends. However, we should take an overall view of the organization, its trends, and the Nonaligned Movement taken as a whole is a favorable venue for the oppressed nations.

[Question] At the nonaligned meeting, the plan of the reactionary heads of the region regarding the issue of the end to the war through the United Nations and the threat of a universal embargo of all opposing it and the proposal of the Islamic conference in setting up a joint international bank for paying the dues of Iran and Iraq. Could you tell us what your opinion is of these two plans and their objectives?

[Answer] We announced our stand on this earlier and I pointed out that one of the main discussions at the conference was the imposed war against our country and the miscellaneous proposals put forward. The Islamic conference also put forward its plans which were rejected. When we talked to the heads of these states, they did not hand in their communiques. In this regard, we also spoke to Mr Ziaul Haq and Mr Sekou Toure and with the delegation from Malaysia and it was decided that we can explain our own stance and that naturally it would return to what is now in the resolution.

[Question] Regarding the latest proposal of Mr Gharazi, is it a proposal of the Iranian Government or is it a decision?

[Answer] It is our proposal. We had some discussions on this issue, that is, on what lines we are to act, whether we reduce the level of production or the price or both. The policy that we have, on the whole, has been formulated from two or three plans. One of these was reducing the production ceiling and maintaining the price level. The problem is uniformity in OPEC. But, of course, all proposals have a red line beyond which we cannot accept. It is natural that because it is important to us, we have to be flexible.

MUSAVI REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON NEW DELHI MEETINGS

LD141142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and Majlis Deputies Seyyed Mahmoud Doa'i and Muhammad 'Ali Hadi, who have just returned from New Delhi where they attended the nonaligned summit, were received in audience this moring by the imam of the nation, leader of the revolution, and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During their audience, they presented the imam of the nation with a comprehensive report on the summit in New Delhi and on the performance of the Islamic Republic's delegation to the summit.

Following his audience with the great leader of the Islamic Revolution, the prime minister spoke to our correspondent elaborating on the topics discussed with the imam of the nation.

The prime minister said: We told the imam of the nation about the great impression made by the magnificent Islamic Revolution of Iran at the summit. We also reported the effects of a regime that is dependent on its people of how mighty it becomes in international arenas. The imam firmly reiterated that people must continue to remain on the scene. To gain public interest in the regime and to keep its powerful presence on the scene, it is natural for the government to remain careful and to be a servant of the people. The imam stressed that especially throughout the country must pursue their contacts in a manner that keeps the public on the scene. Should there be any disobedience, it should be dealt with immediately. The guidelines which the imam issued are important and, God willing, will contribute to the government's policies of being a good servant to the heroic and ever present people on the scene. The people's continued presence on the scene will guarantee our victory, whether in a face-to-face battle, in a political war or political economic war.

Briefs Cabinet 14 March

GF141053 Tehran International Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The Cabinet met today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi. The Cabinet discussed the situation on the fronts as a result of the imposed war, domestic events, and important political developments in the region.

During the meeting, the prime minister briefed the Cabinet on the results of his visit to New Delhi and his participation in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference. The prime minister said in his report: The effective participation of the Islamic delegation in the nonaligned summit foiled the plans of the leaders of the reactionary regimes and the surrogates of the superpowers. New conditions will surface so as to establish a new movement that is totally independent of the East and West, thanks to the successive victories achieved by our heroic Muslim fighters on the fronts of right.

MAJLIS SPEAKER ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT LIBYA

LD141729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Libyan Ambassador in the Islamic Republic of Iran Sa'd Mujbir this afternoon met and conferred with Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

At the end of this meeting, he submitted the invitation from the secretary of the General Secretariat of the General Libyan People's Congress to Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit Libya. The invitation was accepted.

NAVY COMMANDER AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR LIBYA

LD132327 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, Jumada 29, Mar 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The commander of the Iranian Navy Col. Bahram 'Afzali has condemned the terroristic U.S. provocations against the Libyan Arab people.

In a statement to our correspondent in Tehran, 'Afzali said the U.S. views the Jamahiriyah as a bastion of revolution and is therefore affirming its aggression against the Libyan Arab people and revolution.

'Afzali lauded the Libyan people's steadfastness against these American provocations and added that the Iranian people salute this steadfastness.

'Afzali affirmed that the Great Al Fateh Revolution's progressive stands beside peoples fighting for freedom has pushed imperialism and its agents into launching rabid propaganda campaigns, muscle-flexing and military provocations against it.

He said: "Today, Egypt, which in 'Abd an-Nasir's era was the greatest supporter of Libya, has been transformed into an instrument to undermine the Libyan people and to serve the imperialist interests of the U.S. that has transformed Egypt into a springboard for its attacks and spying operations by its AWACS radar aircraft".

He added: "The hireling Numayri regime, whose true identity has been uncovered, has been uncovered, has transformed Egypt into an aggressive front against the Jamahiriyah's people and a supporter of the Sixth Fleet's hostile movements against Libyan skies and territorial waters.

These indicators point to an irrefutable truth: that Libya has adopted the correct policy of confronting forces of arrogance and of supporting weak peoples and progressive forces worldwide".

Col. 'Afzali praised the Libyan Arab people's support for the Islamic Revolution's confrontation against U.S. imperialism and its regional agents, together with the Great Al Fateh Revolution's unlimited support to various causes in the world.

He said: "Any person or contemporary movement throughout the world is struggling in one way or the other against the logic of violence and for freedom. Libya has supported all of them both materially and morally, in South America, Northern Ireland, the Philippines and elsewhere.... This is a great honour for the struggling Libyan people".

'Afzali expressed confidence that cooperation will develop between Iran and the Jamahiriyah in methods that will realise the hopes and ambitions of both peoples.

'Afzali also praised the civilizational transformations of the Libyan people in all fields. He said: "During my recent visit, I witnessed tremendous changes that have taken place in the Jamahiriyah following the Great Al Fateh Revolution and which also are a source of pride...."

He said there are great opportunities for cooperation between both countries which share a common strategy. Both countries, he added, are working for the realisation of the Palestinian people's goals, of confronting the Zionist enemy and calling for the downfall of the Saddam regime that is leading an aggressive war which has enabled reaction, Zionism and their masters to carry out their schemes of crushing the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance movement.

He said the Iran-Iraq war is being imposed on the Iranian Islamic Revolution to deter the Iranian people from supporting the Palestinian people in their confrontation against the Zionist enemy and for the liberation of their usurped land.

ALGERIAN OFFICIAL PRAISES ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

GF050651 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The vice president of the Algerian National People's Assembly who visited Shiraz talked with the Central News Unit reporter about the Islamic Revolution of Iran before leaving this city. He said:

This is a very significant revolution that occurred with the aid of each one of the brave people of Iran and it was the occasion for which most of the revolutionary and fighting peoples of the world were waiting. He emphasized that the Islamic Revolution of Iran has provided the hope that such movements may occur in other parts of the world.

On the revolution in Algeria, he said: Through information, the great nation of Algeria was able to defeat the colonization of France, break that power, and carry out a revolution. That is why we can see some similarities between the two revolutions.

The vice president of the Algerian National People's Assembly, who attended the Friday prayers of Shiraz, emphasized the role of Friday prayers in accelerating the process of the Islamic Revolution.

Meeting With Ayatollah Taheri

LD052212 Tehran IRNA in English 2012 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Esfahan, March 5, IRNA -- The vice-speaker of the National Assembly of Algeria met with Ayatollah Taheri here, Imam's representative in Esfahan and also the Friday prayer leader. During their talks the struggles of the two nations against imperialists' satanic military, political and cultural plots were discussed.

Ayatollah Taheri said that a great many of the people of Algeria struggled to liberate themselves from the expansionist yoke of France, and now motivated by the same spirit the nation of Algeria has formed a steadfastness front to rid the region of the oppressions of the imperialists.

Praising the Islamic Republic and Revolution, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the Algerian vice-speaker said that the Islamic ideology has sustained the people of the Islamic Republic in its stand against the vast political, economic and military plots by the East and West.

He also said treaties among steadfastness front members makes it possible to mobilise the Arabs and Muslims against the lots of the Zionists and the imperialists. Continuing he said we trust that [words indistinct] nations become united then the [word indistinct] and other superpowers will be thrown out from the Islamic arena.

Later Ayatollah Taheri stressed the need for extension of ties between the two Muslim nations and pointed out the strategic position of the member countries of the steadfastness front in the non-aligned meet.

Of the participation of Iraq in this meeting he said that he hoped the member countries would act according to the realities prevailing.

Concluding Ayatollah Taheri (?said) that the presence of Iraq in the region is [words indistinct] the Islamic countries. The Iraqi regime's continued existence, he said, is only because of the support by the U.S. and its [words indistinct] the region.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,247

LD141722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,247 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours in the southern operational theater, while returning enemy fire, the proud heroes of Islam defended their positions. By bringing enemy artillery and mortar positions under fire, they silenced enemy fire.

Yesterday, the activities of enemy heavy engineering units on all southern fronts and in the Wal Fair operational theater were disrupted thanks to heavy artillery fire by our forces. The efforts of enemy patrol and penetration groups to approach our defensive positions were foiled.

During exchanges of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, our forces destroyed an observation tower and six trenches and foxholes of the Saddamists.

On the Ilam, Qasr-e Shirin, and Bakhtaran border fronts during the past 24 hours, exchange of heavy weapons' fire continued. Thanks to our forces' firing on enemy positions and assembly points, a number of trenches, a bridge, and a tank were destroyed.

In the Marivan sector, Iranian artillery fire destroyed a number of Iraqi weapons, equipment, and trenches near (Kukhlan) and Panjwin and killed a number of enemy soldiers.

Abadan yesterday, came under the enemy's heavy weapons fire. As a result, four houses and part of a hospital were wrecked and four compatriots were injured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQI AIRCRAFT ATTACK DEHLORAN CITY 13 MARCH

LD140935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The resisting and martyr-nurturing city of Dehloran was attacked at 1130 yesterday by encroaching Iraqi aircraft. During this attack, Iraqi mercenary pilots dropped a number of bombs in areas surrounding Dehloran and tribal regions. Fortunately, there was no loss of human life or damage.

IRAQI CLAIMS CAPTURED GUARDS 'BURNED ALIVE'

LD142250 Tehran IRNA in English 2025 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 14 IRNA -- Iraqi Army commanders have burned alive scores of captured Islamic Revolution's guards (?on the) battlefields, according to one Iraqi prisoner of war here.

the Iraqi prisoner has said to the Persian daily JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI that he witnessed appalling scenes of burning alive the Iranian prisoners of war by Iraqi commanders in the early days of the war and later on in January 1981 near the Iranian city of [name indistinct] northwest of Ahvaz. He has named one Iraqi Colonel Moqaddam Hassan as having personally burned captured guards [word indistinct]. The Iraqi prisoner has also said to the paper that immediately after the Iraqi [word indistinct] crossed over the River (Ezeh) in the early days of war they captured an IRGC member who had singly blasted four Iraqi -built bridgeheads over the river. He said the Iraqi troops immediately burned him alive by pouring petrol on him and that he was ordered to bury the body of the IRGC member.

Said the Iraqi POW, "(?Since) we were in a hurry I dug rather quickly and buried his body on the spot, while a part of his body remained [words indistinct]. An Iraqi first sergeant saw the half-burned corpse and bawled out at me why I had not burned it as thoroughly [as I] should have. [Words indistinct] the body and burned it for a second time." The Iraqi POW said he had bitterly cried when he witnessed the burning to death of nine other IRG's by the Iraqi colonel, Moqaddam Hassan. Said he, "I do not remember precisely who struck the match, but I saw the flames of fire welling into the sky in a matter of less than a second. I turned back my face and squatted (?on) the earth as were the sitting the IRGs [as received] I cried [word indistinct] I longed to be... [transmission ends]

INTERIOR MINISTRY WARNS AGAINST VIGILANTE ACTION

LD131522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Interior Ministry statement -- date not given]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to reports, a large group of committed brothers marched and staged demonstrations in Tehran to protest the violation of public chastity by a number of godless people.

The Interior Ministry condemns the inhumane behavior of those who 4 years after the Islamic Revolution still desperately preserve the remnants of satanic values and, taking advantage of Islamic mercy, trample upon the precious blood of the youths of Islam, the embodiment of Islamic ethics and values. Given its legal responsibility, the ministry considers it necessary to call to mind certain points:

As the great leader of the Islamic Revolution and the headquarters for the implementation of the imam's decree have announced many times, any abuse of the imam's decree on spreading fornication and publicizing debauchery will be considered a counterrevolutionary and anti-Islamic action and those engaging in it will be dealt with in accordance with the shari'a and legal standards. Also, security agents, in accordance with their legal responsibility and on the basis of a statement issued by the Islamic Revolution prosecutor's central office, upon witnessing an offense, will take necessary measures.

With thanks and tribute to the Hezbollah nation, who are always present on the scene and guard the sanctity of the martyrs' blood, people are requested to refrain from taking personal measures and to allow the officials to act through legal channels to prevent any abuse by counterrevolutionary agents and the small groups which always intend to discredit the Islamic Republic. Parties disobeying this will be prosecuted.

Meanwhile, as usual, any march must be organized with the Interior Ministry's permission.

NVOI COMMENTARIES URGE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS

[Al1932 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian at 1730 GMT on 12 March carries two commentaries. The first, entitled: "Do Not Act in a Manner Whereby the People Will Say: Sir, You Did This," says: This time the provisional Friday imam of Tehran in Friday prayer's religious-political ceremonies was Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani. In his Friday prayer sermon, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani referred to the advantage that some individuals are taking from the current situation in society to amass wealth and to secure their personal interests. These individuals are not so unknown; everyone recognizes them. They are the very satans of the bazaar, the economic terrorists, the landlords, and the urban feudalists. People are saying that this prosperous stratum can only be put in its place through revolutionary laws and by implementing these laws -- laws such as the nationalization of foreign trade and distribution of land to farmers -- not with advice.

The statement by Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani is entirely correct when he says that if in the current situation an offense is committed the people will say: Sir, you did this. They will say that Islam has not been able to achieve anything. Yes, the people cannot be convinced with words and slogans; they want action. If you want the people not to regard officials as being at fault, you must sincerely take measures toward securing the just rights of these people. Otherwise, every day and night, they will say a thousand times: Sir, you did this.

The second commentary entitled: "The People Demand the Establishment of the Law's Sovereignty," says: The passing of time and our country's situation once again show that the establishment of the law's sovereignty in our homeland is still on the agenda of society and the Islamic Government. More than 19 million people voted for the Islamic Republic's Constitution, and it is imperative that this Constitution be enforced. Unfortunately, however, through experience and deed, we are witnessing that in many instances the principles of the Constitution are being violated and specific groups are engaged in law-breaking as a matter of fact. They do not care if their deeds harm the prestige and credibility of the revolution and the Islamic Republic on the international scene. The Islamic Republic's Constitution has recognized the democratic freedoms of the people and of the true revolutionary forces, and it is the duty of the government to guarantee these freedoms. The freedom of the press and the freedom of the pen for revolutionary forces, both religious and nonreligious, is one of the Constitution's principles which unfortunately has still not been translated into deed.

The question posed by our homeland's people is: How is it that certain newspapers who before everyone else exposed the true nature of the liberals, the Qotbzadehs, the Bani-Sadrs, and the Amir-Entezams, have now been placed in the ranks of newspapers that are opposed to the revolution and which are against the Islamic Republic? How is this act consistent with the laws of the country and ethical standards? Imam Khomeyni has for more than 2 years now recommended the need to implement the law. Under such conditions, the people are rightly asking: Until when must one await the implementation of revolutionary laws? It is high time that the law's sovereignty was actually established in our homeland.